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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1870. NO. 299.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE POSITION OF MACMAHON.

Two Prussian Armies Separate Him from Bazaine.

The French Insist that they Gained a Victory on Sunday.

Capture of Paris Considered Impossible.

French Cavalry Routed Near Buzanzy.

GREAT APPREHENSION IN BELGIUM.

Troops Hastening to the Frontier.

Rumors of Russian Intervention.

Siege of Schelestadt Raised.

Detailed Accounts of the Battle of the 14th at Metz.

Stenay Reoccupied by the Prussians.

Bazaine's Communications Completely Severed.

Austria Said to be Secretly Arming.

MacMahon Determined to Make a Desperate Move.

If Defeated, There will be no Escape from Destruction.

Sensational Report in Paris that Armed Ships Have Left America to Prey on French Commerce.

An Envoy from Eugenie in Madrid.

French Iron-Clads off Fredericks Haven

Attack on the Baltic Fortresses Expected.

Fighting Between the Advance Guards Between Montmedy and Sedan.

ENGLAND.

Two Prussian Armies Between Bazaine and MacMahon.

Special to the Telegram.]

LONDON, August 30.—A correspondent telegraphs that not only has MacMahon failed to form a junction with Bazaine, but that a wedge of the Prussians has been driven between the two armies. This human wedge is now thicker than ever before, and MacMahon now finds himself separated from Bazaine by two powerful German armies, instead of one.

Saxon Dragoons Routed.

The Twenty-seventh French regiment of Chasseurs D'Afrique, commanded by Marquis De Gallipet, attacked two regiments of Saxon dragoons, twice their number, near Monzon, and after a sharp fight succeeded in utterly routing them with considerable loss.

MacMahon Will Persevere.

It is still believed here that MacMahon will continue to persevere in his endeavor to force his way to Metz, notwithstanding the obstacles which are in his path.

Austria Secretly Arming.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 30.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Austria is secretly arming. All officers and soldiers now on furlough are being recalled. Warlike preparations are being made. The object of this policy is unknown.

Special Envoy.

Of the French Empress had a long interview with Regent Serrano and Minister Prim yesterday. The Carlist movement is daily increasing in extent and importance. The Republicans are working quietly and with confidence.

MacMahon to Make a Bold and Desperate Move.

A dispatch dated Brussels, to-day, says MacMahon is about to make a desperate effort to force his way from Sedan, along the line of the Montmedy and Thionville Railroad, with the object of attacking from the north whatever Prussian forces may be in the triangle formed by the fortresses of Metz, Verdun and Toul, regardless of their numbers, MacMahon hopes to have co-operation at all places. The attempt is a bold and desperate one, as there is no escape from destruction in case of defeat.

Bombardment of Fortresses on the Baltic.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 30.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to-day says: The French ironclads Armide and Rochambeau anchored this morning off Frederick's Haven. An attack on the Baltic fortre sses is expected immediately.

Fighting Between the Advance of the Two Armies.

A dispatch from Brussels, dated eight o'clock evening, says: Railway communication between this city and Paris is suspended. Fighting has taken place between the advanced forces of the two armies on the line of railroad from Montmedy to Sedan.

Prince Imperial at Sedan.

LONDON, August 30.—The Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor was also expected. A force of German Uhlans was at that time only nine miles south of that place.

Result of the Next Battle.

The French say that the district between Rheims, Metzres, Sedan and Montmedy will be secured by the next general action.

MacMahon's extraordinary movement may have delayed the Crown Prince's advance on Paris, but it has also made that advance at any time hereafter easy.

A Lesson for the French to Learn.

The *Times* quite agrees with Prussia that the French must be taught to know the power of her neighbors.

Mr. Washburne has a Hard Time—Difference between American and English Travelers.

LONDON, August 30.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing from Paris August 27, gives the following intelligence: Mr. Washburne, American Minister, has a hard time of it. The Germans in France are under his protection. Every German who is arrested under the provisions of the recent proclamation of General Trochu demands to be taken before Mr. Washburne for examination. No American has yet been captured as a Prussian spy, while ten out of every dozen Englishmen has been arrested. The *Telegraph* adds: Americans do not travel like Englishmen, with chests of plate. The former carry their countless diamonds in their vest pockets and chignons.

King Will am's Route to Paris.

The Prussian's entered Auziers on the heels of the retreating French. King Williams's route to Paris is by the Upper Marne and Meuse.

French Frigate Ordered Off.

The French frigate which had been in the harbor of Lerwich, Scotland, sailed thence Sunday, after repairing her engines. She had received notice from the British government to leave.

Bazaine and MacMahon Stealing Marches on the Prussians—Their Strength and Position.

LONDON, August 30, noon.—The following news from the French War Office has just been received: Nearly 90,000 men are now in a triangle, formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vouziers. Marshal Bazaine is not shut up. He has 120,000 men, and MacMahon is 180,000 strong. They are stealing marches on the Prince Royal, who is two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped the latter cannot come up in time. Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is about 500,000 strong.

Private advices received at Paris state that MacMahon and Bazaine have formed a junction within supporting distance of each other, without the possibility of their lines of communication being cut.

It was reported several days ago that Prince Frederick William would return and go in pursuit of MacMahon. This report seems to be gaining strength, and it is supposed that the Prince has been thus led to depart from his original plan of operations, because his line of communication would be seriously endangered with so large an army in his rear.

It is affirmed that King William, with an important force, is still marching by the upper Marne and Meuse.

It is reported that a column of 20,000 Prussians, cavalry and artillery, were yesterday marching on Epernay.

French Cavalry Routed.

The *Times* says that on the 29th inst. five detachments of German cavalry routed six detachments of French cavalry, near Buzanzy, in the Department of the Ardennes. The Germans belonged to the Fourth Army, which is now scouting the Eastern Departments, in order to prevent communication between MacMahon and Bazaine.

All Ranks Enrolled.

Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city.

A Fine Field for Enterprising Journalists.

Army correspondents in France are faring badly. Austin, of the London *Times*, is imprisoned at Rheims; Hall, of the *Graphic*, is imprisoned at Nancy, and Holdsworth, of the *News* has been escorted back to Paris under guard.

Bismarck Interwieved—Courteous Treatment of Americans.

An American newspaper correspondent at St. Avold had an interview with Bismarck, and was cordially treated. The King was very kind also and sent word to the American that in case he found any difficulty in procuring food he must come to the Royal headquarters. The treatment of American journalists and travelers by Germans as well as by the French has been most flattering when compared with that bestowed upon the people of other nations, and testifies to the popularity of our country in all parts of Europe.

Alarm in Belgium.

The approach of the hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excites great apprehension in that country. The Belgian army has been put on a war footing, by the vote of August 12th, and has been ordered to the front. The arming of the Garde Civile goes on rapidly.

French Ministry on the Eve of Departure.

The French Ministry have packed up, and are on the eve of departure for Tours.

Russian Intervention.

The wsrning, already several times given, of the imminent peril of Russian intervention at no distant day, in this war, is again repeated.

St. Petersburg papers of the 23d formally deny that the Czar has in any way recognized the conduct of the Prussian regents, of which he is the nominal proprietor, and adds that Russia reserves to herself the most absolute freedom to act as her position requires in the interest of European equilibrium and her own destiny.

The American Ambulance Corps—A Personnel Difficulty.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Commission previous to the departure of the American Ambulance Corps under Dr. Sims, Dr. Evans, a celebrated dentist, made an ill-tempered and heated speech opposing the appointment of Dr. Sims as a member of the Commission to supervise the movements of the train. Immediately after the adjournment, a personal encounter took place between the two eminent physicians, during which Dr. Sims chastised Dr. Evans quite severely.

Siege of Schelestadt Raised.

Advices from the Department of the Rhine state that the Prussians have raised the siege of Schelestadt and gone north.

Progress of German Unity Denounced.

The Selavic and Zechic journals in Austria openly denounce the progress of the Teutonic race in Central Europe, and call upon Russia to make the Austrian government understand its mission.

The Fighting on Sunday.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 30.—Our special correspondent telegraphed from Verdun Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock and on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock his message was received at this city. No news had been received there of the great battle reported to have been fought. Many Prussians are around Monzon, Dun and Stenay. Reports of cannon and musketry were heard Sunday in that direction, and an engagement was believed to have taken place near Buzancy. Five hundred Prussians attacked the railway station at Dun, which was guarded by fifty French soldiers. The fight lasted one hour, during which there were seven killed and five wounded. The Prussians took twenty-eight prisoners and burned the station.

Movements of Napoleon and the Prince Imperial.

Our special correspondent writes from Mezieres on Sunday: "I left Rethel yesterday morning, and was one day on the road. On my arrival there I found no troops besides the garrison, but the Prince Imperial had arrived during the day, with an escort of Cent Guards. The Emperor slept at Taurteron night before last, and started yesterday for Lecuxten, sending the Prince here at the same time. This morning the Prince and escort left at half past ten o'clock for a secret destination, which I am privately informed is Sedan, thus proving that the Prussians have not as reported cut the railway between Mezieres and Sedan. The Prince goes by the road, but he would not be sent forward unless the neighborhood was clear of the enemy. We start tomorrow for Montmedy *via* Sedan. To-day there arrived several hundred artillery horses and some guns from Vincennes for the ramparts here. The National Guards here are in uniforms forty years old, and wholly undrilled, but ready to fight.

"Forward to Paris."

Our special correspondent writes from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Ligny, on the 24th: This is a great day in the campaign of the Third army. The King, Moltke and Bismarck have arrived. The word is "Forward to Paris." Infantry, cavalry, artillery, wagon trains and everything move ceaselessly forward. The troops are in excellent condition.

This same correspondent adds a sentence showing that the Prussians knew a week since of the last French movement. The Emperor is reported as having gone to Rheims, Some think he will try to return and march to the northward of the Germans to renew at Metz.

Paris Well Provisioned.

Our special correspondent writes from Paris: More than 50,000 people have moved into Paris from the suburbs alone since Saturday night. The confusion is endless. Provisions for a siege arrive in enormous quantities; 35,000 hundred weight of flour and 45,000 hundred weight of rice have been stored in the city; 100,000 oxen and 500,000 sheep are in the Bois de Boulogne. Sixty million rations of preserved meats, three months' supply of salt, spices, sugar and coffee, and six months' supply of wine and spirits have been stored. Private families have their own stores. The grocers and other shops are surrounded by gunsmiths, and entrance to them is regulated by the police.

Bazaine's Communications Completely Cut.

LONDON, August 30.—Dispatches from the Prussian general headquarters dated Sunday noon, declare that Bazaine's communications are completely cut off, and all dispatches supplied in Paris as from him must be manufactured there.

Travel Stopped Via Calais.

LONDON, August 30.—The French authorities to-day stopped travel *via* Calias and Paris, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed to-morrow. The channel steamboats are already withdrawing.

Mayor of Epernay Dismissed.

A decree appears in the *Journal Officiel* dismissing from office the Mayor of Epernay for issuing a proclamation advising the citizens not to make a defense.

The Junction of MacMahon and Bazaine Is not despaired of.

The Blockade.

The *Journal Officiel* states that the blockade of the German coast only became effective on the 19th instant.

Horses Wanted.

LONDON, August 30.—The foreign families leaving Paris, it is said, are not allowed to have their carriages and horses.

Good Samaritans.

Three members of Parliament, viz.: Sir C. W. Dike and Messrs. Arthur Herbert and Henry Winterboth, are serving in the hospisal at Nancy.

England and Italy in Perfect Understanding.

The *Nation* of Florence says there is a perfect understanding between the Courts of England and Italy.

Italy Will Not Permit Another Power to Replace French Troops in Rome.

LONDON, August 30.—Italy will not permit another power to replace the French forces at Rome.

Misrepresentations as to the Strength of the Prussians.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* places no credit in the statements made as to the numbers of the Prussian forces. These reports, it says, are not of facts, but what General Von Moltke wishes to be thought facts.

Increase of Bitterness.

A dispatch from Antwerp says the evident increase of bitterness with which France and Germany conduct the war is deplored there, as it postpones hopes of peace, and meanwhile the depression in trade and commerce continues.

A Million German Soldiers in France.

LONDON, August 30.—The *Globe* says that unless the French achieve something, there will be a million German soldiers on the French soil within a fortnight.

FRANCE.

Expulsion of Germans from Paris.

PARIS, August 30.—Much confusion was occasioned here by the forced departure of a large number of Germans. The Paris journals felicitate the government upon a measure which will insure the retreat of many enemies.

The Momentous Hour at Hand.

La Liberte says: The hour of the great battle has arrived. The situation has a new aspect. A battle must now take place in the Valley of Argonnes. The Prussians understand how grave events have become for them. Defeat is fatal. We must soon know, as we have so soon to believe, that the battle is raging now, and if the Prussians are repulsed they cannot march on Paris but must retreat behind the Moselle. France every moment grows more formidable. She is preparing new armies. Even now a vast number of new regiments are ready to take the field. Defeat cannot subdue us.

A War of Extermination.

The *Opinion Nationale* says: War to the last. Let not one German recross the Rhine for centuries; let Germany remember that enemies may enter but they cannot leave France.

Advice to the Parisians.

PARIS, August 31.—The *Patrie* to-day, in an editorial, says: Military events of the utmost importance are preparing. Whatever may be the result at Paris, France must redouble her energy and create a third and fourth army. The Germans are active, and we must use all our efforts. The news from MacMahon continues excellent. He has not been for one instant deceived by the movements of the Prince Royal. He has understood that France meant to overreach his army, and he has therefore kept in advance of the Prussians. Parisians must not, however, cease preparing to repulse the enemy. In any event we must be ready.

At Meziers.

A correspondent of *La Liberte* writes that the Prince Imperial has gone to Meziers, where he will remain until further orders.

Forces of the French and Prussian Armies.

PARIS, August 30.—MacMahon has a force of one hundred and eighty thousand men, and Bazaine has one hundred thousand. The Thirteenth corps of fifty thousand, recruited in this city, has left Paris to join MacMahon. Prince Frederick Charles's army is estimated at one hundred thousand; General Steinmetz's at one hundred and twenty thousand; total, forces of the Crown Prince, one hundred and fifty thousand.

MacMahon is operating against the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz, and hopes to join Bazaine and strike a blow before the Crown Prince arrives. MacMahon has forty-eight hours start of the Prince.

Items from Paris.

PARIS, August 30.—Gold is again circulating in this city.

Another American ambulance train left yesterday to join the army. Three ladies accompanied it.

Brittany will soon send an immense number of volunteers to the army. A legion of foreigners is organizing. Thirty thousand persons entered Paris yesterday from the neighboring country.

The police have been organized into regiments. Numberless wagons loaded with furniture are coming in from the villages around Paris.

Important news is expected to-morrow.

Measures have been taken to blow up the bridges and tear up the railroads around Paris promptly on the approach of the enemy.

It is understood the diplomatic corps, in case the city is beseiged, will go to Tours, which, owing to their presence will be considered neutral and respected as such by the belligerents.

Important Legislation.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday voted that the urgency of the situation demanded two important measures: First, the formation of battalions from the Gardes Nationale, home guards and firemen of each department, who will be lightly equipped and drilled, to follow in the march of on the enemy, attacking him at every opportunity. The second was for the Government to take at prices agreed on all arms manufactured in France, either for the French or belligerents, and now ready for use, The Committee of Defense meets twice daily, and its orders are promptly executed. It is positively asserted Palikao will announce this week to the Chambers that the work of preparing Paris for siege is completed.

Nothing but Rumors.

Nothing is received from the front except rumors of engagements terminating favorably to the French. Country people are now beginning to second the French scouts in giving precise information of the movements of the enemy.

A Battle on the 29th.

Officers and others from the front insist that a great battle was fought on Sunday, the 27th inst., and that Bazaine and MacMahon had gained immense advantages. They say the latter expected to march this time by the way of the Crown Prince, to which reinforcements are constantly arriving. No doubt a great and most important battle took place on Sunday. The position of the French troops is excellent. MacMahon has received large reinforcements. An entire corps, the Thirteenth, numbering 50,000 men, organized here, has been sent to him.

Capture of Paris Considered Impossible.

Paris is now fully prepared to resist attack. The authorities are exceedingly active. The workingmen declare they will defend the city, street by street, should it become necessary. Republican and Orleanist journals are as ardent as others urging defense. Political differences are forgotten in the presence of the enemy. A private party who had purchased three hundred thousand old muskets from the Government has returned them, and they will be distributed at once. The National Guard is armed with these weapons, and daily drilling under experienced officers. The capture of the city is considered impossible now.

Sharpshooters Harassing the Prussians.

Advices from all parts of the provinces invaded show that the sharpshooters are becoming very efficient. They capture numbers of Prussian scouts and straggliers, and repel attacks on towns and villages. The presence of sharpshooters and Gardes Mobile encourages the country people, who now put up a much better fight. In some cases they have attacked the enemy, killing and wounding quite a number, and at many places they resist the exactions before tamely submitted to. Should the Prussians be defeated, their retreating columns will be terribly harrassed by these irregular forces, who even now hang upon the enemy's line of march and inflict losses.

Rioters on Trial.

Two of the leaders in the recent riotous affair of the Boulevard Villette appeared before the Council of war to-day. They confessed their guilt. Both admitted that they attempted to excite the populace to rise in open revolt. Two others, accused of having in their possession stores of arms, also appeared at the trial. One of these is named Blanzin, and it has transpired that he was here at the time of the riot and lodging with one of the active participators. The trial is still in progress.

A War of Extermination Threatened.

PARIS, August 30.—The *Opinion Nationale* demands that as the Prussians shoot country people living near the line of march, French should shoot Germans. Until this practice continues, she will take no prisoners, and that the war will become one of extermination.

Panic in the Suburbs.

The population of the suburbs of Paris seemed panic stricken at the first news of the rapid approach of the Prussians, and crowds of country people living near the city into the city with all their effects. Calm reflection, however, soon succeeded, and the same persons lately so terrified are now energentically preparing for defense.

Strict Neutrality.

The President of the Swiss Federal Council, hearing that Prussian emmissaries were seeking to bribe certain journals in Switzerland, has issued a circular warning all parties that neutrality must be strictly observed.

More Ambulances.

An American auxiliary ambulance train under the charge of Dr. McCormick set out for the front to-day.

The Escapes of Cranes a Sensation.

PARIS, August 30.—The *Figaro* reports that the leading bankers here have received from America a telegram saying that twenty ships, heavily armed, have started from American American ports, and that they are manned by Germans, and are to prey on French commerce and on the undefended ports on the French coasts. The report creates a sensation.

The administration of Paris has established eighty economical cooking furnaces for the use of the poorer classes.

Prussian Spies in Prominent Positions.

Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 30.—I have learned to-day, from a very well informed source, some curious facts regarding Prussian espionage. One of the present writers of the Cologne *Gazette* was for a long time one of the editors of the Paris *Journal le Temps*; he was well received at the time of the formal declaration of war he bolted suddenly from Paris, being afraid he would be arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian, and and his name is Becker. Another Prussian named Quion was one of the editors of the Imbidecial organ of Paris, the *Constitutionel*. His salary as editor was only $125 a month, and he had no private fortune. Nevertheless he kept up a large establishment, had a carriage and horses, &c., was well received with the ministers, had free access to the best sources of information, and was decorated with the legion of honor. As soon as war was declared he too made off for parts unknown.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussians Occupy Vouziers.

BERLIN, August 30.—Dispatches from Bar le Duc report that the French army left Vouziers on Sunday, and that the Prussians shortly after left that place.

The Siege of Strasburg.

BERLIN, August 30.—An official dispatch has received from Mundesteehn reports the first parallel yesterday. The Swabic German besieging force, at seven hundred paces from the walls of Strasburg. At this distance a battery of forty-two heavy guns opened on the city The besieged made no reply from the walls or citadel.

Unblockaded Ports—Vessels Entering Lewig.

MEMEL, PRUSSIA, August 30.—American and British vessels have arrived at this port and sail unmolested. No French cruisers are in sight. The entrance to the River Eals and the port of Swinemunde are still open.

Commanding at Audun.

LUXEMBURG, August 30.—Considerable was heard this morning in the direction of Audun. A squad of Prussian horses subsequently appeared on the frontier, but refrained from crossing it.

Prussian Account of Sunday's Battle at Metz.

BERLIN, August 30.—The *Staats Anziger* of this morning publishes fuller accounts of the battle before Metz last Sunday. The French army on the morning of the 14th stood in front of Metz, on the east side, near the point where the road from St. Avold is joined by that from Saarlouis. It was formed in great camps, extending over at least six miles. The army appeared on the point of retiring towards Chalons. Marshal Bazaine must have had to contend with difficulties in carrying out this design, for he did not move. General Steinmetz attacked the French at two o'clock P. M. with the Twelfth Division, which later was supported by the Fourteenth. The French troops were ranged in several lines, defended by very deep rifle pits. For this reason, perhaps, they fired more quietly than in former actions. These lines were at Aix La Juenexy, Ogy Bonny and Colombes. The woods also offered very good cover, but these and the pits were taken successfully by storm by the Prussians, who fought very hard and with very great loss. The French losses were principally in killed, because, as they fought in trenches, they were shot through the head, which alone was exposed. No less than 781 dead Frenchmen were counted behind one trench alone. The battle ended at the glacis of Metz and the French, escaped in confusion, partly into the fortress and partly round the city.

The Battle of August Sixteenth at Mars la Tour

Is universally regarded here as a very important strategical success, because as the enemy was driven back on Metz, their line of retreat on Chalons has been cut through, and the concentration of the French army prevented.

Bol'ness of Prussian Cavalry.

A special correspondent writes from Isaarbruck, August 18th, that in Tuesday's action the Seventh Cuirassiers charged two regiments of French infantry, cutting their way through them, they found themselves opposed to a battery of six guns, which they took. The Prussian Cuirassiers were charged by two regiments of French Carbiniers on both flanks; wheeling to the right and left, the Prussians met their new foes, and after a desperate hand-to-hand fight, drove back the French cavalry and brought off six guns, together with two eagles. This brave Seventh went to get Chalons and we will show the French what the three fifties can do."

BELGIUM.

Belgian Troops Hastening to the Frontier.

BRUSSELS, August 30.—The Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of the Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion.

Stenay Reoccupied by the Prussians.

Special to the Sun.]

BRUSSELS, August 30.—Stenay has been reoccupied by the Prussians. Belgian troops left this morning for the French frontier. The Napoleons are crawling behind MacMahon. All other news of this morning is unfounded.

THE BATTLE AT METZ.

Account of a Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A correspondent of the London *News*, who left Metz at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, describes the battle which took place at Metz on Sunday, August 14th. At one o'clock Sunday afternoon the French army, 180,000 strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previous a battle was considered imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out, but in vain. They were waiting for Marshal Steinmetz had taken a position on the road to Boulay, at a point intersecting that to Forbach. The Prussian Second army was not up to the forest of that place, was occupied by the French army, and was thus prevented from crossing the woods. Skirmishing had been going on all day, and it was clear that a serious engagement would take place.

At half past one the French troops received orders to fall in. The line of battle was formed by the direction of Verdun. It was said at two o'clock that information had been received in the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously. Large engines, munitions and provisions of the army crossed on other bridges in the direction of Longeville. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial, on horseback left, and Prince Napoleon first, and half an hour later the Emperor himself leaving Metz on horseback in the same direction. The French troops under command of Marshal Bazaine were composed of the Third and Fourth Corps and the Garde Imperiales. They were commanded by Ladmirault, Frossard, Leboeuf, Bourbaki, Metman and Canrobert. The latter had just returned from the front after the attack commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction. Shortly after, the Prussian Crown Prince, leading the Prussian Corps d'Armee, with a mitrailleuse was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic cheers announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed, the precision so great, that each fire was followed by a cloud of dust, under which were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other and destroying French battalions right and left.

At 7 P. M. the Prussians were making a movement of attack. A mitrailleuse was brought twice taken from the French; although it is only one of hundreds of incidents of the battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last three days the French had made efforts of the French had for its object to dislodge the Prussians from the woods of Borny, their right resting on the village of the same natural rampart. The brave Colonel of the Forty-fourth Infantry, Second division, Sixth recalling the mitrailleurs was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods to charge with bayonets themselves, as an infuriated torrent, on the French division. The Forty-fourth, posted for it, was expected that the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach and Woerth, which consisted in the habit of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems to be in favor of their opponent, to change defeat into victory by the powerful movement of immense bodies of troops, pinging suddenly on the enemy. But this time Bazaine had prepared a hunch for them. The Forty-fourth, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve. Their movement was exchanged and attempted to excite the populace to rise in open revolt. Two others, accused of having in their possession stores of arms, also appeared at the trial. One of these is named Blanzin, and it has transpired that he was here at the time of the riot and lodging with one of the active participators. The trial is still in progress.

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Prussian Spies in Prominent Positions.

Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 30.—I have learned to-day, from a very well informed source, some curious facts regarding Prussian espionage. One of the present writers of the Cologne *Gazette* was for a long time one of the editors of the Paris *Journal le Temps*; he was well received at the time of the formal declaration of war he bolted suddenly from Paris, being afraid he would be arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian, and and his name is Becker. Another Prussian named Quion was one of the editors of the Imbidecial organ of Paris, the *Constitutionel*. His salary as editor was only $125 a month, and he had no private fortune. Nevertheless he kept up a large establishment, had a carriage and horses, &c., was well received with the ministers, had free access to the best sources of information, and was decorated with the legion of honor. As soon as war was declared he too made off for parts unknown.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussians Occupy Vouziers.

BERLIN, August 30.—Dispatches from Bar le Duc report that the French army left Vouziers on Sunday, and that the Prussians shortly after left that place.

The Siege of Strasburg.

BERLIN, August 30.—An official dispatch has received from Mundesteehn reports the first parallel yesterday. The Swabic German besieging force, at seven hundred paces from the walls of Strasburg. At this distance a battery of forty-two heavy guns opened on the city The besieged made no reply from the walls or citadel.

Unblockaded Ports—Vessels Entering Lewig.

MEMEL, PRUSSIA, August 30.—American and British vessels have arrived at this port and

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Enterprise of American Journals.

The Cox Contempt of Court Case—Bills of Gold Banks Not Redeemable for Customs Dues—The New Democratic Paper, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1870.

Enterprise of American Journals.

Gentlemen who have just arrived from Paris *via* London, express the greatest astonishment at the enterprise displayed by the principal American newspapers in publishing war news. They say that any of our prominent journals prints more actual news concerning the movements of the armies than all the papers in either Paris or London together. It is known to our officials here that the Consuls General of several of the leading foreign powers telegraph the leading points of the cable dispatches to the New York papers each day to their respective Governments.

The Contempt of Court Case.

The motion for an attachment for Zecretary Cox and the Commissioners of the Land office for contempt of Court was heard by Judge Humphreys to-day. The counsel asking for an attachment made a long argument to support the motion, and was followed by the Assistant Attorney General for the Government. Secretary Cox also sent an argument in the shape of a letter to Judge Humphreys, showing everybody else, if not the latter, by citation of previous Supreme Court decisions in this valise, that he is not guilty, that his Court had no jurisdiction in this case. The argument will continue to-morrow. The result is watched with general interest. The Secretary yields nothing, and the condition in which the court finds itself is somewhat novel.

The Gold Bank Bills.

A New York bank has propounded to the Secretary of the Treasury a question whether notes of gold banks now being established will be received and paid at the sub-Treasury and Custom-house the same as coin. Acting Secretary Richardson decides the question in the negative, so far as receiving them in payment of duties on Imports is concerned, holding that under the law they cannot answer for coin in the payment of customs duties.

The Democratic Paper

So long talked of for Washington has progressed so far that a company to publish it was incorporated yesterday. It is called the *Sun*, Mr. Harvey, late Minister to Portugal, is to be managing editor; O. K. Harris, late Secretary of the Senate, is also in this city. It will have charge of the news department. It is stated that it will aim to be the organ of the more moderate Democracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1870.

RED CLOUD HEARD FROM.

Colonel Flint, commanding Fort Laramie, telegraphs to acting Indian Commissioner Smith, under date of the 26th, as follows: The messenger sent to Red Cloud has returned. His camp is on Powder River. Red Cloud sent particulars that they would be here on the middle of next month. He must first meet all the principal chiefs. This information has been communicated to the Indian Commissioners now at Cheyenne." The Indian Commissioners referred to are Messrs. Brunot and Campbell, who are there for the purpose of selecting a reservation for Red Cloud's tribes.

OFFICE OF PORT ADMIRAL DISCONTINUED.

By the order of Secretary Roberson, discontinuing the position of Port Admiral, except that of the port of New York, the following named officers are relieved from duty: Rear Admiral Goldsborough, Port Admiral at Washington; Samuel L. Breese, at Philadelphia; Hiram Paulding, at Boston; Joshua R. Sands, at Norfolk; Henry K. Thatcher, at Portsmouth, and Thomas T. Craven, at San Francisco. All of the above officers except Goldsborough and Craven are upon the list. Admiral Stringham will be relieved from duty as Port Admiral at New York on the 1st of October.

CENSUS REPORTS

From Florida, Kentucky, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Minnesota and Ohio show the work substantially completed in those States, and it is expected returns will be made from all of the districts by the 15th of September. A few subdivisions will be delayed in consequence of the failure to get out the first of October. About 7,500,000 names have been taken, including the Colorado office. Half a million a day has been the average of the past week, which will probably increase to a million a day during the present week.

RESIGNATION OF COL. HAY.

Col. John Hay has arrived, and has resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The Spanish government is at the time of his departure, had not assented to the proposition of this government that a minister to sit in Washington to adjust the questions growing out of the complications in Cuba.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Suppression of Trades' Unions by Austria

The Carlist Rising in Spain Suppressed—Saldanha Goes to England—Gustave Strave Dead—Constant Violence in Ireland—Ocean Postage to Steamers, &c.

Saldanha Goes to England.

LISBON, August 30.—The Duke of Saldanha goes to England as the Ambassador of Portugal.

Naval News.

LONDON, August 30.—The United States steam frigate Franklin has been docked at Portsmouth.

Dispersion of Carlist Bands.

MADRID, August 30.—The Carlist bands in the North of Spain have been defeated and dispersed wherever encountered. Hundreds have surrendered. Hundreds of the insurgents fled to France and are promptly arrested.

Presentation.

LONDON, August 30.—Captain Cowell, for bringing the abandoned steamer Venezuela to New York, received a chronometer watch and purse of £20 from the Liverpool underwriters.

Gustave Strave Dead.

DUBLIN, August 30.—Scenes of violence have been of constant occurrence in Derry since the Boyne anniversary, and stringent measures have been taken to prevent them.

Ocean Postage.

BRUSSELS, August 30.—The authorities guarantee a minimum of the postage receipts from Belgium to Portugal to carry the steamers of the New York and Antwerp line.

Obituary.

VIENNA, August 30.—Gustave Struvie, the well known German Liberal, is dead.

Suppression of Trades Unions.

VIENNA, August 30.—The Austrian Government has issued orders for the suppression of all Trades Unions, and the exclusion of all foreign agitators favoring their cause.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—The steamer Scandinavian has arrived out.

Cattle Markets.

LONDON, August 30, P. M.—Consols 91⅞; American securities quiet; 5-2s, 85⅛; 10s, 87; 67s, 87¼; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 19½; Western, 22; stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, August 30.—United States bonds 91½.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands 9⅞d, Orleans 9⅝d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 29s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 36s 6d. Oats 3s 1d. Barley 44s. Peas 37s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the three days 20,000 quarters, 13,000 American.

Pork 130s. Beef 120s. Lard 72s. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon—for Cumberland cut; 68s for short ribmiddles.

Naval stores quiet.

At Manchester yarns and fabrics steady.

LONDON, August 30.—Tallow dull at 41s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 2d.

HAVRE, August 30.—Cotton—99 francs for Orleans.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Marshall O. Roberts publishes a card this morning in which he positively declines to become a candidate for Governor.

ST. PAUL, August 30.—The Republican County Convention, held this morning, elected delegates to the District Congressional Convention, which meets to-day at Faribault. A majority of the delegates to the convention have now been elected, and there is no doubt but that Gen. J. T. Averill will be nominated on the first ballot, as he formally has given up the race.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—The Eighteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention, held here to-day, nominated Hon. J. M. Coffinberry.

DETROIT, August 30.—The Republican Conventions of the Third and Sixth Congressional Districts were held to-day. In the former Hon. Austin P. Blair was renominated by acclamination. The contest in the Sixth District was keen, H. Strickland, late Government Indicator, and J. F. Driggs, ex-Representative, and was exceedingly exciting. The sixteenth ballot was taken as the first, viz: Driggs, 22; Strickland, 13; scattering, 24. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The Republican Convention for this county instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of John A. Logan as Congressman-at-large. The State Conventions meets at Springfield to-morrow and will nominate candidates for Congressman-at-Large, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Institutions and two State Penitentiary Commissioners. It is probable that the incumbents of the first three offices will be nominated.

H. C. Burchard was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Illinois District by acclamation.

The cadets at West Point broke camp yesterday and went into winter quarters. The scene was witnessed by General Grant and family and a number of visitors. Immediately afterwards the President and family crossed the river to the residence of Governor Fish, where they will remain a day or two.

Two cars of a train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad were thrown from the track and down an embankment yesterday morning, south of Des Moines, and entir

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIV DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE conferees of the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District met in this city yesterday, and nominated Captain JOSEPH B. DONLEY, of Greene county. The unanimity of Captain DONLEY'S nomination is the best evidence that could be furnished how acceptably he has served his constituents. Of his election by a good majority there can be no doubt.

IN the Legislative Convention yesterday a feeble effort was made in the direction of honest nominations. It solved that the *viva voce* vote, under a vigorous opposition to that mode of selection. In the county Convention, however, where the fat offices were to be distributed, *viva voce* went under of course. No mode of voting would answer there which would require a delegate to proclaim with his own lips his choice of an hour, and that he had repudiated the pledges which gave him a seat in the Convention. By such delegates the vote by marking is preferred, and the Ring sure to win.

AFTER nearly two months' shouting in the ears of the public, "Don't divide the party!" the Ring leaders yesterday proceeded to do the only thing that could divide the Republican party in Allegheny, by placing a second ticket in the field. It remains for them either to withdraw their candidates, which many who approve of their nomination advise them to do, or take the hazards of defeat. We invite a comparison of the ticket of the disorganizers with the Reform Ticket. It is the old thing, with the slightest variation possible, over again. There is no improvement, no recognition of the popular wish for new and better men, no such solid assurance of reform as candidates of recognized ability and fitness convey, but a contemptuous disregard of the universal demand for a correction of abuses which have become too grievous to be longer borne. Let the people decide!

THE "Ring" held their Convention yesterday, and nominated a ticket. After all the promises and assurances of the last two months that a good ticket would be nominated, the people will find it difficult to discover any improvement either as respects the men nominated or the manner of nomination. The "Ring" managed the whole business, as we predicted it would, and the result is a ticket not a whit better than those inflicted on the party for a half dozen years past. We shall hereafter have abundant opportunity to speak of the fitness of the nominations made yesterday, and contrast them with those of the Reform Convention. For the present it is enough to say that many good Republicans who had looked to these Conventions in the confident hope of a correction of abuses and that a good ticket would be presented, are sadly disappointed with the work of yesterday. People now have an opportunity to compare the "Ring" nominations with those of the Reformers. If the people still follow the "Ring" it will be because blindness incurable has fallen upon them.

THE Resolutions of the Ring Convention yesterday amount to a wonderfully humiliating getting down on the knees to the Reformers. If words would suffice little more could be desired. But no one is going to be deceived by mere words. In former years we have seen Conventions here passing resolutions filled with all manner of professions for retrenchment and reform at Harrisburg, while at the same time legislative nominations were made that contributed directly to perpetuate the scandals which have brought our Legislature into disrepute everywhere. It is only when nominations fit them that professions are to be accepted as of any value. "Actions speak louder than words," is an adage at all times true; and the people have the intelligence to discover the inconsistency between the actions and professions of the Ring. While their platform is free in professions, their nominations belie every word in it favorable to reform. Driven to the wall, the leaders are profuse in words, but worse than niggardly in action. Their candidates have been tried and found wanting. Their record is against them. No mere words can efface it. How does it happen that these old stagers are such reformers all at once? What new light has dawned on them? The spoils on which they have so long fed, and which are as dear to them as life itself, are in danger. They are ready to profess anything. But their professions set against a whole lifetime of practice only aggravate the reasons why the people will not trust them.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Almost daily, either by the cable or by correspondence, intimations are given of the uneasiness with which the neutral powers are looking forward to the new arrangement of the map of Europe which must follow the success of Germany in the present war. For example, among the dispatches in our issue of yesterday we read that "Russia and England are strongly opposed to the dismemberment of France." Though such statements may be quite unauthorized by any single certainly known act of either of the powers named, no reason exists for doubt that not only they, but all European cabinets, with whatever sympathies they may regard the tremendous conflict now in progress, are full of anxiety with reference to its political consequences. These consequences involve nothing less than a complete transfer of power, the prostration of the influence of France in the European political system, and the establishment of an Empire in the center of Europe, which, by its position, the character of its controlling dynasty, and by the qualities of its population, cannot fail to overshadow and dominate its neighbors. No great or high spirited nation ever yet cheerfully surrendered its position of control or influence in the world, ever yet cheerfully gave up its seat of dignity and took a seat which imposed the necessity of deference. But that is precisely the *role* assigned to other European nations by the consummation of German unity, followed by an easy triumph over France. For one thing there is good reason to believe that the prospect of Germany becoming really united was looked upon by the outside world as exceedingly unpromising until the fact was realized; and it is certain that the rest of Europe has been completely surprised by the overthrow of France. While multitudes hoped, perhaps expected that Prussia would prove its superiority in the conflict, probably none were prepared for the uniform success which has attended its arms. Even against united Germany it was fully believed that France would be able to make satisfactory battle, gaining occasional brilliant successes. French military power and *prestige* have so long imposed upon Europe that their failure in the present war is almost incredible, however agreeable to many Englishmen. But French inferiority to Germany in war having been indubitably proven, the long domination of Gallic *hauteur* and self-assertion having come to an end, a decided reaction may be expected to take place. Instead of France a new martial figure possesses the ascendency, and may claim the right to regulate the affairs of Europe. Hence, under the changed circumstances, the manner or spirit in which other governments, England or Russia for instance, regarded former Prussian acts, such as their course towards Denmark, affords no index to the feelings with which either of them may be supposed to regard the degradation of France and the inauguration of a new German empire. No doubt there are conflicting views on the subject; possibly even among statesmen there are those willing, at least not afraid to confide the peace of Europe to the tender mercies of King WILLIAM of Prussia. They may believe that, on account of the pacific proclivities of the German race, a vast German empire will be a guaranty of political stability and civilized progress, neither itself encroaching on the rights or the self-respect of other powers, nor suffering other powers to offend or injure one another. The view may be a wise view, such hopes may not be a mere delusion. But they are probably more commonly entertained on this than on the other side of the Atlantic. If instead of an Empire, a great German Republic could be established, with the government entirely under the control of the people, the dream of perpetual peace suggested by German ascendancy, might perhaps be assumed to have come through the "Gate of Horn" and not to be delusive. But an empire of seventy or a hundred millions, ruled by a Hohenzollern, with a BISMARCK as his Minister, does not appear so promising. The best Germans are apt to be loyal to their Princes, jealous of their rights and dignity, and both prompt and patient to avenge their affronts. In fact, as has been justly remarked, "predominance is good for no nation," and neither German character nor German prosperity is certain to be improved by the absolute ascendancy of united Germany in Europe. Even supposing the Emperor to be strongly predisposed in favor of a peaceful policy, a neighboring nation well endowed with self-esteem cannot be expected to anticipate with much satisfaction the establishment on its borders of a power so mighty as to be irresistible. United Germany will be able literally to dictate to its neighbors, and they will exist only by sufferance. To make the least impression upon it from without, in vast combination of States would be necessary. In view of these and other considerations we can easily understand the anxiety of European statesmen, of which we have made mention. How far their fears or their views of policy will prompt them to interfere with the dismemberment and prostration of France; or what degree of deference to the wishes of other States will be shown by the ruler of Germany, are interesting questions even now, and become more interesting every day. In the adjustment which follows the close of the war the spirit manifested by the King of Prussia and his advisers will show the rest of the world what to expect from the new German empire.

When referring to the subject a few days ago, we expressed the opinion that King WILLIAM or his advisers will likely afford an example of striking moderation and try to allay as much as possible the fears and jealousies excited by German success. And, alluding to the extravagant language sometimes used by enthusiastic Germans, we said—

> "Some fancy that in the consciousness of his power King WILLIAM will pay no attention to the voice of *Russia or England or any other power* in regard to any change of boundaries he may wish to make. *The notion* originates in naïveté rather than in malignity. Such vulgar ignorance, however, is a most unmistakable warning of danger to come, and a signal for a combination. Russia and England, it is true, are hardly afford to despise at the close of a war. However, it is quite likely that England, Russia and Italy *may be easily reconciled* to the annexation of Lorraine, &c., &c."

This very moderate and very obvious representation seems to our neighbor of the *Freiheit's Freund* to claim altogether too much deference for England from Germany. In a courteous spirit and without evil purpose, we are sure, but in fact he quite misstates the purport of the language to which he objects, by making us characterize "the possible disregard of England's voice on the part of German statesmen as *naïveté*, and even as vulgar *ignorance*." And then, in a long article, he proceeds to give a very clear and, as we think, very correct view of English foreign policy during the last thirty or forty years. Indeed, it is substantially the view more than once lately presented in the COMMERCIAL. As appears in the extract quoted above, the purport of the passage criticised was that the King of Prussia will think it expedient to display moderation and thus allay jealousy, and that if he failed in the consciousness of his might to show becoming deference to the views of other powers, it would be a display of "vulgar arrogance," which might lead to unpleasant consequences. The *"naïveté"* and the "ignorance" are shown by those who fancy that men so able as those about the King of Prussia will disregard such manifest dictates of good sense and taste. We did not refer to England alone, but to Russia and all the other European States which may feel themselves threatened or overborne by the new empire. We may add that at present, the Manchester school are not in favor, and it is by no means certain that England may not once more go to war for the sake of the balance of power. At any rate, though BISMARCK is not an "Abyssinian," it may be that he will find his best diplomacy required to prevent English and Russian interposition. Undoubtedly, a conciliatory spirit and the avoidance of arrogance may be wisely applied.

IT probably would not be far from the mark to say that it takes one bushel of wheat to market another, which is a poor return to the producer after the other expenses are paid. With a proper system of transportation, one bushel should market two, or perhaps three other bushels; and this ratio should be true of all shipments, of manufactures as well as grain. When the matter of cost to the consumer is considered in this light, it will be seen what proportion of the expense of living goes into transportation, and how deeply interested is every man, woman and child in having lines of transportation honestly and economically built and prudently managed. The bushel for bushel fact has direct reference to the hundred million of watered railroad stock in the country. Who doubts that if the great transportation lines were operated on the actual cost of the roads and for a fair profit, one bushel would transport three? What would be saved would be divided between the producer and consumer, so that, while the transporter would be well paid, the producer would also be, and food cheapened. Great freight railroads, such as have been proposed, and the charters for which it is believed Congress has power to grant, would produce this revolution; and as facts come to light, and the question is considered, the importance of such lines becomes more and more apparent.

AMERICANS have boasted of the native richness of their country in varied supplies of timber, food, and the boast has never had so conspicuous and practical a test as a few days ago, when some Boston gentlemen were dining with friends in New York. One Boston gentleman observed that "if he was in his city he would wager the dinners, wines and all accompaniments for a dozen, that a landlord whom he knew would at sixty minutes' notice, serve up a dinner of thirty different kinds of fish and game, the courses to follow each other without interruption, and no two kinds of fish or game to be upon the table at the same time. The New York gentlemen took the wager, agreed to come to Boston to see the wager performed, and Taft's Hotel, Point Shenley is the place selected.

The agreement was that but one kind of fish or bird should be on the table at the same moment, and to ensure this satisfactorily, a fish in full fin and a bird in full feather, representatives of the kinds of each would have to be produced on the table, was to be exhibited to the company with each course. The landlord had also to prove the numerous varieties of fish and fowl to be what they were claimed to be, on the authority of Professor Agassiz on fish, and Audubon and Wilson upon fowl. The epicures were feasted with fifteen kinds of fish and twenty-three kinds of fowl, and the New Yorkers acknowledged themselves beaten, and in further illustration of the possible richness of an American larder, Mr. Taft invited the guests to visit his larder. There he showed to them forty-two varieties of fish and game, perfect specimens of each kind, which had been obtained from Bay Chaleur, Prince Edward's Island and other points on the north, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and ranging on through Indiana and Illinois eastward to the Jerseys.

THE Postmaster General having had his attention called to the fact that a large number of small paper packages, containing samples of molasses, which had been mailed by a commission firm in Philadelphia to business correspondents in different sections of the country, has directed the postmaster at Philadelphia that the samples must not be sent through the mails, and also that, "in view of several recent complaints relative to molasses and other disagreeable fluid samples being broken in the mails, it is the intention of this department to urge its officers to a careful examination of mail matter, in order that all such articles may be rigidly excluded from the mails." There is no law of Congress in existence bearing upon this question, but section 28 of the Postoffice regulations prescribes that liquids, chemicals and explosives shall not be received by any postmaster for transmission in the mails.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Life in New York, with an unobserved existence in Illustrated by the article's heads in Monday's papers: "A man enticed to Staten Island and killed;" "A Brooklynite charged with cutting his wife's throat;" "A policeman shoots a sneak thief in a crowded street;" "A shooting affray between two men—two men one fatally;" "Four roughs attack a bath house keeper—a rigorous resistance made and one of the assailants killed;" "Death of Davis, who was assaulted by 'Big Maggie;'" "A wife spitting her husband's skull with a hatchet;" "Attempted suicide in a station-house cell;" "Fight over a drunken man on the Jersey Ferry—a collision of Germans and Swedes on a Staten Island boat."

A Connecticut boy who went to Omaha, writes that five hundred men are out of work, that wages run from $1 80 to $2 75 per day, with board from $5 to $8. Due to the "Garden City of the West," he says the wild lands of Nebraska are like the sand plains of Connecticut, where the winters are severe, and drought and grasshoppers use up what grows in summer.

The steamers for Europe on Saturday took out large cargoes of wheat, flour, buiscuits and tobacco for the French and Prussian armies.

There appeared recently a small notice in the *Zeitchrift Gazette*, of Berlin, which, though placed in an insignificant corner of that paper, has not failed to attract attention, and forms, indeed, the subject of agitated discussion both in the diplomatic circles of Berlin and in the German press. The notice in question only recalls the fact that as early as 1815 the Cabinets of Europe had intended to make the Archduke Charles, of Austria, King of Burgundy, Grand Duke of Lorraine and Duke of Alsace. This is considered a suggestion that the titles might possibly be given back again to the successor of the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, to whom they originally belonged.

Scientific men are desired to examine the life-sized petrifactions found the other day on William Daris's farm, near Fort Bodie, Washington. The petrifactions appear to be a huge bear, standing near the bodies of a woman and child. The head of the animal, from the indications in the petrified form, had been cleaved open, and rested between the two fore paws, it laying in that position.

The Minnesota homestead exemption law is quite contrasts with Pennsylvania's $300 exemption. The act exempts the home of the debtor—not exceeding eighty acres, and the dwelling house thereon and appurtenances, consists of any incorporated town, or one lot, and the dwelling house thereon, inside of any incorporated town. Thus it will be seen that there is no limitation as to the value of the farm or residence not owned by the family. It may be worth $1,000, $10,000 or $20,000.

Michigan is under Republican rule. The State debt, on the 4th of August, 1870, was $2,44,528 49, a decrease, since January 1, 1867, of $1,531, 057 08.

A St. Lou's Judge was so affected, in common with the audience, by the shrieks and lamentations of the relatives of a prisoner just sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, that he discharged, by mistake, a man found guilty of having been accessory to a murder, the criminal being himself in tears.

This was the hottest Summer for ninety-two years! Forty have been overhauling the records of Yale College. From July 10 to August 15, 1870 the mean daily temperature was, at New Haven, 85 degrees, and no season at once since 1778, has shown so many consecutive hot days. Our highest temperature this Summer was (July 17) noted at 98 degrees, and this has been exceeded only four times during the period above indicated, at New Haven, the thermometer rising to 100 degrees one day each year in 1781, 1800, and 1845. In 1798 it reached 101.

Several cases under the St. Louis social evil ordinance have been *not prossed*, and the *Republican* says: "The social evil cases are undoubtedly going to prove rather annoying to the police, and endless litigation looms up as one of the permanent features of the new system of regulating vice."

The Passaic, New Jersey, Mills are soon to be removed, with all their machinery, to Flat Shoals, De Kalb county, Georgia, sixteen miles from Atlanta.

The average consumption of soda water in New York during the summer is 100,000 gallons daily, and one-third as much in Brooklyn.

The papers published at the head of Lake Michigan will surely demand an explanation of this lunendo from the Philadelphia *American*: Chicago is straining every nerve to retain "floating population," and it is for the reason that her newspapers are much prominence to the criminal events that impart rather a heterogenous tone to society there. This is a trick of local growth long acted upon in New Orleans and New York and thoroughly understood in Chicago.

The Cabinet has been considering the question of permitting the circulation in the Departments of subscription papers to secure money to aid distinguished persons, and does not favor it. Secretary Cox refused the privilege to the Union Congressional Committee in the Interior Department.

The English army is now rapidly recruiting from unemployed laborers. The navy is also having its force increased, more by boys under sixteen years of age than by men, the object being to train up a new crop of seamen.

In one or more of the border States several registers of elections have been arrested by United States commissioners for refusing to register parties who served in the Confederate army. Those registers have acted in accordance with the State laws, but are responsible to a recent statute of the United States. Thus there is a conflict between the State and Federal authorities. The Attorney General says it is not his place to give an opinion in the matter, it must go to the court.

The Bureau of Statistics is about to publish an official table giving comparative statements of our imports and exports during the years ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870, respectively. It will show that the adverse balance of trade against us was over fifty millions of dollars less during the year ending on the 30th of June last than that of the previous year.

The Southern Express Company refuses to carry negotiable paper to any point in the South without national banks, except at the owner's risk.

From June 7 to 21, there arrived at Hong Kong 14 steamers and 71 sailing vessels; departed, 24 steamers and 41 sailing vessels, and at the latter date there lay in the harbor 15 steamers and 119 sailing vessels. From June 21 to July 5, there arrived 23 steamers and 44 sailing vessels; departed, 17 steamers and 49 sailing vessels, and on the latter date remained in port 20 steamers and 106 sailing vessels.

The Baltimore *American* says: "Maryland is to day a Republican State. A full, fair and free registration and vote of all her citizens would show a handsome majority on the side of President Grant's Administration. We are now about to test the strength of the party, or rather we are about to try the ability and tact of the party leaders."

The records kept at Castle Garden show, contrary to the popular impression, that the conflict now raging between France and Prussia has thus far exercised but small effect in reducing German emigration to this country. The war does not interfere perceptibly with the movements of British and Scandinavian emigrants, and the emigration from France, even in time of peace, rarely exceeds two or three hundred per month. From the data in possession of the authorities at Castle Garden, the total decrease caused by the war is estimated at only about seven or eight per cent. of the entire German immigration. It is still quite possible to leave Germany with ease *via* the Dutch ports, and in English steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool, whence most of the German immigrants now arrive.

STATE POLITICS.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* understands that Mr. Mackey will not be a candidate for State Treasurer next year, and suggests that General Irwin should also be dropped. It thinks an entirely new and unexceptionable man should be selected—one above intrigue and boring for the office, and in whose integrity the Republican party and people generally have entire confidence.

A Washington telegram says: The Financial Committee of the Pennsylvania Republican Association of this city waited upon Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department on Monday morning, to secure his permission to circulate in his Department a paper for voluntary subscriptions to aid the Republican cause in Pennsylvania. The Secretary, through his chief clerk, informed the committee that no such paper should be circulated in the Interior Department. As Uncle prompt refused to allow the Financial Committee in their operations, the organization will bring the subject before its members in a few days, and confer directly with the President in relation to what they deem an unprecedented interference with their rights and privileges as good Republicans.

John B. Bratton, Esq., editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, who was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Cumberland, and was afterwards defeated by Mr. Denny in the conventions of York and Perry, going for Haldeman, announces in his paper that he will not submit to the cheat. He says that Haldeman bought the delegates, that he (Bratton) is the regular Democratic candidate of the district, and intimates that he intends to run as such, or at least that he will not support Denny against Haldeman. The Cumberland county conferees sustain Mr. Bratton in his course, and there is a well-spread dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Cumberland Democracy with the nomination of Ha deman, which also exists in York and Perry counties to a considerable extent. Mr. Bratton is a strong fighter. The Republicans, with a popular candidate pledged to protection, ought to carry the district.

In Lancaster county, on Saturday, the Republicans held their primary elections under the Crawford county system. The *Express* claims the nomination of Dicher for Congress, and Messrs. Reinohl, Engle and Wiley for Assembly, with the chances in favor of Whitson as the fourth man. John R. Reed was nominated for Commissioner, and Samuel Stoech for Auditor. The contest for Recorder was close between Hartman and High, with the chances slightly in favor of the latter, who was the "Ring" candidate. The vote on the mode of nomination is decisive, the vote being in favor of the present system. Of the result the *Express* says: "Considering that nearly everything and every body were sold out in the interest of Congress and the prison, the result is a triumph of the people over the Democratic combination, who at the bar, have but one man to vote. While the nomination of John R. Reed and Samuel Stoech is alone a great victory for the right."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: In the Sixteenth district of this state, composed of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset counties, the Democrats have nominated an avowed free trader. The effect is to divide the Democracy in the State, the majority of the Hon. John Cessna two years ago being but 14. The nomination of a free trader by the Democrats ought to make it Republican by a thousand majority, and will, too, if our friends are active.

The Beaver *Argus* has an article this week, arguing that Dr. Shurlock, the Republican candidate for Assembly, is very unpopular among the people of the county, and urging him to withdraw his name and give place to some one on whom the party could cordially unite.

PERSONAL.

John Russell Young's name no longer appears in the New York *Standard* as editor and proprietor.

Professor George S. Morris, a Dartmouth graduate, is elected to the chair of modern languages in Michigan University.

Patti, Volpini and Nilsson all agreed to give their services at a concert of Italian artists in Paris, the proceeds of which were to benefit the patriotic fund.

Brigham Young has a rival in a fanatic at Salt Lake City, who styles himself "Potter Christ," and has as many revelations as the Mormon prophet, one of them being that another great national war is to occur in this country within a year.

It is stated that John Bright's health is so nearly restored that his early return to official duty is confidently expected.

A chess congress has, in spite of the war, just been held at Baden. The players were Anderssen, Blackburne, De Vere, Rosenthal, Steinitz, Mezewitz Winawer, Paulsen and Neuman. The first prize (three thousand francs) was won by Anderssen, and the second (six hundred francs) by Steinitz; for the third (four hundred francs) Blackburne and Neuman were equal.

Murat Halstead writes that a most intelligent American told him that while Napoleon was counting on disaffection in Bavaria, the reception of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Munich exceeded all demonstrations of popular enthusiasm he ever saw, not excepting the reception of Lafayette in Boston when he had his ovation in the United States.

William Smith, the colored cadet, is again in trouble, because he tried to crowd another cadet, named Wilson, out of his place in the line to get water, and when Wilson told him to wait his turn, struck the white boy over the head with his dipper, braking off the handle. Another blow with the handle cut a gash over Wilson's eye and he was sent to the hospital, and both were put under arrest to await investigation by a court of inquiry. This trouble probably arose from Smith's singular position. The cadets have to do many things which offend their pride, and try their temper amazingly. For example, while in camp, as they now are, they in turn have to do what is called policeduty, one function of which is to go over the ground with a wheelbarrow and gather up the bits of orange peel, peach stones, quirts of tobacco, cigar stumps, and other unsightly things which have accumulated during the preceding day and evening. Every West Point cadet, from President Grant and Gen. Sherman down to William Smith, has had to perform this disagreeable duty, and all of them except William Smith have done it without rebellious or mutinous mutterings and grumblings. But the colored boy takes it exceedingly hard. He thinks that these disagreeable duties are put upon him for his color's sake, and for the purpose of annoying and degrading him. Consequently he is sullen, inclined to be disobedient, and quick to quarrel. The latter tendency has at last got him into serious difficulty.

The Marquis of Hertford, whose death is announced, was the fourth inheritor of that title, and was born in 1800. On the death of his father he inherited an immense income, which he largely devoted to the maintenance of a magnificent establishment in Paris, and the purchase of costly works of art. Much of the famous sale of the gallery of King William of Holland, he purchased one picture, the Assumption, by Murillo, for the enormous sum of $130,000. The Marquis was an early and constant friend of Napoleon III., and encouraged him in his candidature for the office of President. The vast estates and immense wealth of the Marquis descend, with the title, to his young kinsman, Capt. Hugh de Grey Seymour, his cousin's grandson.

A London house republished Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog," and sold 150,000 copies, but his cousin pay expenses on his "Innocents Abroad."

STATE NEWS.

There were 317 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 296 during the same period last year. Included in this number were thirty-six from consumption and one from cholera.

Messrs. Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a twenty page monthly, entitled the *Amateur*, and designed to be a musical journal, to be interspersed with literary and other matter as to make it attractive to the general reader.

In December, 1851, there were in Philadelphia 93 districts, 451 schools, 471 teachers, and 19,864 scholars, and the salaries paid to teachers $25,967. In 1869 there were 1,971 districts, 13,936 schools, 1,742 teachers, 81,573 scholars, and 81,575 scholars, and the total cost for the year, including principally rent of buildings, salaries, &c., $6,886,148 92.

During the past week 18,620 persons used the public baths in Philadelphia.

A whaleship, built by Stephen Girard, at Philadelphia, in 1801, is now having its planking removed for the first time in seventy years service.

Hon. F. W. Ames and lady, of Titusville, celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday evening last.

In Philadelphia Saturday evening Christian Earman and John McBride, fast friends and fellow-workmen, went to a saloon and drank repeatedly. Finally they quarrelled and the disputants fought in Earman's house, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Of such is the Kingdom, whisky.

Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald will start on the 10th of September, in Philadelphia, a two cent afternoon journal to be called the *Evening City Item*. Colonel Fitzgerald is known throughout the country as a journalist of tact and ability, and as the owner and editor for over a quarter of a century of the *Weekly City Item*, his son, Ritter Fitzgerald, is a superior French scholar and a successful magazinist, will be the literary editor.

Lilly Mason, a woman of the town in Harrisburg, on whom an abortion is said to have been procured last week by a Dr. Bechtel, died on Sunday, in the county jail.

A FEW days ago the New York *World* located the ship channel through the St. Clair Flats, opposite the city of that name. It is a matter of fact that the New York *Times* told of the rapid growth of *Duluth, Minn*, meaning Duluth, Mich. The New York *Tribune* is credited with having described a dispatch, dated "On the bosom of a vessel off Oswego, "Marine Disaster on Lake Superior." An article entitled "By Steam and Paddle to Manitoba," in the September *Lippincott's Magazine*, gives the following extraordinary statement concerning the Sault Canal:

That canal, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, is the key to the whole of the immense grain trade of Chicago and Milwaukee, and therefore to the very life-blood of the prosperity of the two cities. Its capacity is only 4,000 tons a day, but when the Western Canal shall have been widened and more especially when the Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal shall have been built—an event to be looked for within a two or three years—its trade will increase immeasurably. Then ship navigation to Chicago, and perhaps to the Mississippi, will be accomplished at small cost, and the delays and dangers which have hitherto obstructed it.

Considering that all the Chicago and Milwaukee grain trade never sees Lake Superior, this is rich.

Again, the only railroad line in Upper Michigan is the road from Marquette to Escanaba, with its iron mines connections. The route to reach Escanaba is by rail from Lower Michigan via Chicago to Green Bay City, and by steamer on the Bay, and this route has been open several years. Yet Friday's *World* gravely says:

> No very cordial feeling exists between the upper and lower peninsula of Michigan, and in the former the movement for a separation and erection into a new State, to be called Ontonagon, has taken on a second fresh strength. Certain railroads are now connecting the sections, and the inhabitants of the upper peninsula claim that now, when they have opened up this line of communication and are found to possess some surprisingly rich mineral deposits, the State proper first begins to consider them worth having. For themselves, they desire to separate and set up on their own account. Possibly Anglio may create some stir in Congress this fall.

If some of the eastern journals would be less concerned about affairs in the Far West and devote more care to American geography, it would seem that they could learn something.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* must be responsible for the human skeleton, thirteen feet high, exhumed in Wisconsin on the morning of Monday, August 22, in a slight mound on the east side of a hill overlooking Rock river, and in the town of Janesville, section 6. In digging for the foundation of Mr. Stanley's barn, the workmen struck a large bone that had the appearance of a human skull, but of such enormous size that they thought it must belong to some animal. Dr. Townsend, a gentleman of fortune, and of Neosho, Dodge county, chanced to be passing and examined the skull, and pronounced it as belonging to the human family. The men fell to work and exhumed the entire skeleton. It was found in a fair state of preservation. The skull measured 25½ inches in circumference and the thigh bones 41½ in length. The Doctor thinks the man living he could not have been less than thirteen feet in height. The teeth were all in the jaws and were of enormous size. The Doctor extracted one which measured one inch and a half in length. The most remarkable part of this strange discovery is the fact that the lower limbs from near the knee to near the end of the toes, are entirely petrified, the flesh having changed to stone and the parts being perfect in shape. As he was buried in a sitting posture, the Doctor thinks that the action of the lower strata of soil produced the marvelous change. Dr. T., with due enterprise, promptly offered $10,000 for the rival of John Cardiff, and Mr. Stanley, with becoming wisdom, was prompt to accept, and another show is about to go on its travels.

THE German Patriotic Aid Societies in New York have presented very forcible reasons why Americans should sympathize with Germany in the present struggle. Instead of a struggle between Emperor and King, we were told, it was a struggle of the principle of nationalities, the representatives, respectively, of opposite and irreconcilable ideas, and fighting to the death for the supremacy of each. As between William or Bismarck or Napoleon, Americans might well have declined to bestow their sympathy. But as between a people devoted to plodding industry, thrifty and intelligent, earnest and wise in their aspirations after liberty, seeking no further territorial aggrandizement, but simply the quiet consolidation of minor States which the selfishness of petty sovereigns had kept divided and a people distinguished for practical love of freedom, with no national purpose but the glory of France, incapable of the self-control which is at the root of popular government, and dazzled by the tinsel of an empire resting upon treachery and prolonged by fraud—it was impossible long to pause. The great body of the American people comprehended the situation at a glance, and gave their sympathy to the German cause.

THE West Chester, Pa., *Republican* says: "The Messrs. Willcox, paper makers, at Glen Mills, in this county, have entered into a contract with the government to furnish paper for printing the bonds to re-issue for the public debt, to the extent of $1,500,000,000. Those who have observed the beautiful strong paper on which our currency is at present printed can form some idea of the material to be furnished by the contractors. Glen mills are in Thornbury township, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and are supplied with all the most approved machinery requisite for the business of producing an article of paper which is in every respect better than any other made at the present day. There is no other paper manufactured in the world like that turned out at these mills. Thirty million sheets were furnished last year for the new legal tender notes, Internal revenue stamps and fractional currency. Not a sheet of this paper can leave the mills without an order from the Treasury Department, which has its agents, male and female employed therein."

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

GOOD NEWS.

Morganstern & Co.

OFFER

At 10 cents, Ladies' and Misses' Hose;
At 10 cents, Men's Half Hose;
At 8 cents, Ladies' Handkerchiefs;
At 25 cents, Lace Collars;
At 75 cents, Ivory Carved Fans;
At 50 cents, Hoop Skirts.

Skeleton Corsets, Skeleton Paniers,

GUIPURE LACES,
VAL. LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,

Poplin Skirts for $1 00.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Entire Production

OF A WELL KNOWN

WOOLEN MILL,

WE WILL OFFER ON

Monday, August 25th,

UPWARDS OF

1,000 PIECES

OF

Heavy 34 and 32 Inch

DOUBLE-FOLD

ALL-WOOL BARRED

FLANNELS,

AT

FORTY CENTS

PER YARD.

The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered

Below the Cost

OF PRODUCTION,

And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.

Our First Fall Stock

OF

GENERAL

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

Will be in Store during the Coming Week

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.

54 WOOD STREET.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES,

To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Bernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Linen Lace Points and Summer Shawls.
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY.

HOFF'S TRADE MALT EXTRACT

THE POPULARITY OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is known to every one in Europe and many in America—its use is not confined to any particular class; in Europe Emperors and Kings drink it as well as the people. The first have confirmed upon Mr. JOHANN HOFF numerous decorations and distinctions, and the latter have sent him thousands of letters in which they laud in the highest terms the benefits of this tonic beverage on the stomach; and physicians both here and abroad unite in pronouncing it a safe and efficacious remedy for Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

T. FARNANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
Sole Agents for United States, etc.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES,

G. CRAIGHEAD,

911 LIBERTY STREET.

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FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

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MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Agitators,
Ash Pans, Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Condensers,
Salt Pans, Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Steam Boilers.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Shoe and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
RIBBED AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE ROOD BOLTS,
ALSO, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.

Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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SLIGO IRON WORKS,

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STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' Supplies.

A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

BISSELL & CO.'S

NEW LOW DOWN GRATE.

With Patent Cold Air Box,

The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good boiler should be without it.

Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.

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Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

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Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE WHEEL STEAM PUMP.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST

FUEL SAVING AND SMOKELESS PATENT FURNACES.

OVER 150 ARE NOW IN OPERATION.

For all sorts of purposes around Pittsburgh.

SAVING ONE-HALF OF FUEL EXPENSES.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.
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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 30, 1870.

There is little change in the local discount market since our former report. If anything, its condition is easier, and first class paper is readily taken at the usual bank rates, but a good deal of what might be classed as second rate is not so readily placed even at from 10 to 12 per cent. Customers who are largely indebted to the banks in the shape of discount favors, and who cannot be prevailed upon to reduce their line, prevent many worthy parties from getting sufficient accommodations, and are frequently compelled to seek the outside market where rates are higher. It is gratifying that the open market is well supplied at the present time, and considerable good paper placed through the brokers, at quite moderate rates.

—Local stocks are too dull to mention. It would be a hazardous task to undertake to give quotations, transactions being so meagre.

—The following is the Treasury programme for the month of September:

GOLD SALES.

Wednesday, September 7	$1,000,000
Wednesday, September 14	1,000,000
Wednesday, September 21	1,000,000
Wednesday, September 28	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, September 1	$1,000,000
Thursday, September 8	1,000,000
Thursday, September 15	1,000,000
Thursday, September 22	1,000,000
Thursday, September 29	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

It is understood in New York to be almost certain that in the event of efforts being made to "corner" the gold market, as last September, the Secretary would increase his sales of gold and augment his purchases of bonds to a like extent.

—The bond market sympathizes with the general dullness displayed in the various markets, though prices are firm in consequence of the Treasury demand for the remainder of the closing September. Business, however, is very restricted and devoid of speculation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65,	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110	110
10-40s	109	109	109
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	109¾
U. S. 10-40s	109
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort.	87¼
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency Pacific	111

—In the stock market there is no change from the late dullness. Most of the leading operators are out of town; and in the absence of any changes in circumstances calculated to affect values, prices remain about stationary. Among some there is a cautious feeling, owing to the steady decline in the reserves of the banks; but others regard this as in the consequence so long as the Treasury stands ready to protect the market against injurious stringency by extra purchases of bonds, if necessary.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. M. Gazzam & Sons' Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 30, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	89½	89½	89½	90	89½	89¾
Do Scrip	89½	90¼	90	90	90	90
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading		96¼				
Harlem		130				
Michigan Cent'l	118	118	118½			
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central		135¾		135¾		
Cleve. & Pitts		94¾		94¾		
Chicago & N. W	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	86	86¼	86¼	86¼
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	89¾	89¾	90	90¼	90	90
Do preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Wabash		49¾		51¼		
Do preferred		94		94		
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94		93¾
Ohio & Miss	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾		
Chi. & Alton		112		112		
Do preferred		117¾		118¼		
S. H. and Erie		38		38¼		
N. J. Central		101¼		101¼		
Canton		61¾		62		
W. U. Tel		35¾		35¾		
Quicksilver		43¾		43¾		
Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	38¼	38¼
Adams Express		65		65¾		
American		42¾		42¾		
United States		61¾		61¾		
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Monday.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¼	89½		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾		¼
Erie	27¼	26¾		½
Reading	96¾	96	¼	
Harlem	131¾	131¾		½
Illinois Central	136	135¾		¼
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	104¾	105¾	¼	
Northwestern	81¾	81¾		¼
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾		¼
Rock Island	93¾	93¾		¼
St. Paul	59¾	60	¼	
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	¼	
Wabash	50¾	51¼	½	
Do. preferred	77	77		¼
Fort Wayne	94	94		¼
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	37¾	38¼	½	
Adams Express	64¾	65	¼	
Gold	116¾	116¼		½

—A SUCCESFUL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We see by its last annual statement that the Continental Insurance Company of New York, has declared the following dividends:

1st. A semi-annual dividend of *ten per cent.* upon the capital, payable on demand.

2d. And have also directed that six per cent. interest be paid on the outstanding scrip.

3d. An allotment of scrip of sixty per cent. in all matters pending and unadjusted.

4th. Have also ordered that scrip issued in 1864, with six per cent. interest thereon, to be paid in cash.

We think this is a pretty liberal treatment to policy holders, while at the same time the cash assets of the Company exceed two and a half million dollars, ($2,500,000), giving the Company's patrons most undoubted security.

We believe the kind of business done by the "Continental" is mainly in the insurance business, but of this our readers can be more thoroughly acquainted by enquiring of its agents in this city—Arrott & Lockhart, 167 Wood street.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 83 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission and keeps on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, August 30, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration. The demand was principally confined to the wants of the local trade, buyers evidently having but little faith in the present rates being maintained, and the result was that prices were governed accordingly. The weather yesterday was quite agreeable for outdoor transactions, and trade was fair for the season. Produce—The market continues to be well supplied, and prices have undergone no particular change. Flour—The market is dull and devoid of any speculative movement. Dealers confining their purchases to lots for immediate use. The leading houses are well supplied with good brands and are evidently preparing for a heavy fall and winter trade. The mills are running night and day, being well supplied with grain, and report sales for all the flour they can manufacture. Groceries and provisions are firm and unchanged, dealers reporting an active trade demand. The local market continues to be well supplied, and large quantities of fruits and berries are purchased for domestic use during the winter season. The rivers are receding, and will soon "touch bottom" again unless there is rain.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—The stock is ample. Receipts since our last 500 bbls. Sales made at $2 00@3 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES.—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The sales were to a fair extent at the following prices: Soda Ash, common, 8 ₱ cent., 9@9c refined 55 ₱ cent., 5¾@6c Potash 9@9½c. Pearls 10@10½ ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN.—The market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand, we quote nominally at 11@13c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12c ₱ lb.

SALT.—Supply in excess of the demand, sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; store at the usual advance.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Market unchanged and business good; sales made at the following figures: Bacon shoulders 17¾c ribbed Sides, 21½@; clear, 18½@; Sugar Cured Hams, 25@28c; Dried Beef, S. Cured canvassed, 25c; leaf lard, 16c; do barrel, 18c. Mess Pork, $30 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania's $5 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $4 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE.—The market was without any special change; sales were reported at $1 90@1 95 ₱ bbl.

MELONS.—She supply of melons is large and sales irregular. We give prices, as reported, at 95c@$1, as to size and condition.

CANDLES.—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY.—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels 100 lbs at $5 50.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

RAGS.—Are quiet at 2½@4½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

SODA.—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7¾@c; sal soda, 3½c.

SAPOLIO.—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cake at $7 00.

LIME.—We can report a fair jobbing demand. Cleveland white $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market well supplied.

CHEESE.—In fair demand at 13@16½c for Western Reserve; 17@18c for Ohio factory; and 14½@15c for Goshen.

DRIED FRUITS.—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c, the latter was inactive in the demand.

FEATHERS.—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 60@65c ₱ lb.

FISH.—The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We are reporting sales as the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16, No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $8; No 2 $7 25; No 3 $7. Lake herring $4 in; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN.—Rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@40c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL.—Has lightened up a little, and there is a better demand; sales at 95@98c ₱ bush.

SWEET POTATOES.—Are arriving freely and find a ready sale at 75@80c ₱ bush.

BROOMS.—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store and the following: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

HALLOCK.—The market was not a active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 25@26c; country 23@24c ₱ lb.

PEACHES.—Are plenty and command $2 50@$3 50 per box, for good quality. Inferior sells at a lower price.

SWEET POTATOES.—The market is well supplied; sales at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS.—Are selling at $2 00, 3 00@3 50 ₱ bush.

POTATOES.—The supply is still in excess of the demand. Offerings are of a superior quality and prices tending lower; sales of $1 00@2 ₱ barrel.

PEANUTS.—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BEANS.—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

GROCERIES.—There is a fair trade demand, and prices are unchanged. The following are the current rates:

COFFEE.—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS.—Crushed, powdered and granulated 11½@c. A coffee 10½@c; B coffee 10@c; extra C, Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS.—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12c; Muscovado sugars 9¾@10c, being an advance of ¼@ ¾ ₱ lb.

SYRUP.—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40@50c ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES.—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c ₱ gallon.

GRAIN.—Receipts since our last were as follows: Wheat, 1,200 sacks; corn, 300 sacks; oats, 578 sacks; barley, 200 sacks; rye, 72 sacks. Market unchanged. Red winter wheat $1 29@1 29; white $1 30@1 32. Oats—Market quiet with no change in prices. Small sales made at 42@43c from first hands. Corn dull. Sales of car lots were made to arrive at 45c; store sales made at the usual advance. Corn dull. Sales of car lots and retailing upward at 50c from first hands at 83@85c; one lot of very choice reported at 85c. Rye dull; large supplies coming in. Sales at Second Ward Basin at $1 15@1 16 per bushel.

LARD OIL.—Demand good, and sales made as follows: No 1 lard oil at 95c; No 2, 90c; 1 and 2 at 88@87c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR.—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $5 40 in sacks 86.

FLOUR.—Market firm and unchanged. Receipts since our last, 356 bbls. New flour is coming in, and sells at $3 25@6 50 for family. We continue the following rates as follows: $7 00@7 25 for old white wheat flour in bbls; in sacks, $6 50@6 90; medium brands at lower rates. Mill sales as follows: National $7 80 in bbls; in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle $7 10 in bbls; $6 80 in sacks; Painesville $6 75 in bbls; $6 65 in sacks; medium grades $6 45@6 75. There is a moderate inquiry for Family flour.

HAY.—The late advances have increased the supply, and to-day the market was dull. We can report sales from wagon at $12, 16@17, being the extreme rates.

SOAP.—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 12c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical oil 9c; Sc rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS.—Young chickens (very small and light) are held at 50@60c ₱ pair; old according to size and biggess.

BUTTER.—Receipts light, being only 42 packages since our last; choice fresh roll is in demand, and sells readily at 30@32c; some extra prime lots brought 35c; common grades utterly neglected and not quotable.

FRUITS.—Are in moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

EGGS.—The market was quiet and in good demand for local purposes; we are reported sales at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

WOODEN WARE.—The following are the store prices: Tubs, 2-hoop $5 50@5 75; 3-hoop $6 50@ $7 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $7 75.

WHISKY.—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 04@1 06 for fusels; and 90@95c for spirit as to age and quality.

PROVISIONS.—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 20.

HIDES.—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3¼c ₱ ℔.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, August 30, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was quiet but firm with a moderate inquiry during the forenoon at fair prices; later in the day buyers became careless and were less inclined to pay the rates that were current during the forenoon. Being the day the County Convention was held, the market was pretty well deserted, as the oil men were disposed to watch the prospects of their friends before the Convention.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot 97½c; September, 98½c; October and November, 99½c; December, 99½c; all year, 100½c. Buyer's option, 97½@ 99½c; B. O., all year, 100½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot ..... 97½c.
1,000 bbls seller number ..... 99½c.
1,000 bbls all year, S. O ..... 100½c.
2,000 bbls September ..... 98½c.
1,000 bbls October ..... 99½c.
500 bbls spot ..... 97½c.
500 bbls spot ..... 97½c.
4,000 bbls, 1,000 do each, September to Dec. 100.

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Holders in the early part of the day were firm in their views; later in the day they exhibited less inclination to purchase at the rates that ruled during the forenoon. Quotations: August, 26c; September 25½c, October, November and December 25c.

SALES.

500 bbls, August 26c
1,000 bbls, September 25½c

DOCKAGE.—The market was strong, with a good demand. We note sales at the following: $2 25 for early barrels and $2 10 for country, 100 each September to December, at $2 00; 500 city on spot at $2 15.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 30—Closing 29th.—Crude in bulk, firm at 13@13½c—the latter price asked. There is some inquiry, but no full parcels sold at the advanced figures. Refined is more in sellers favor, but for immediate and forward deliveries the inquiry is small; 20c bid for strandard white, though some parties obtain 27c; sales 500 bbls September reported at 30c. Philadelphia delivery opened strong and subsequently advanced, higher figures ruling for immediate delivery, owing to the light advice; sales P. L. S. to W., August delivery, at 25½c; 900 do at 25½c; 2,000 September and October at 24¾c—(this lot Saturday night) closing 25c for forward month.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—The *Herald* says: The market was firmer to-day, and prices advanced from 5c to 10c at all points. Up in the lower creek buyers were offering from $3 35 to $3 40, while sellers at $3 45@3 55. From the upper creek there were bids at $3 15@3 20, with free sellers at $3 20@3 25. The majority of the sales reported on upper creek were at $3 20. Outside markets firm and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 15
500 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
500 bbls upper creek	3 20
400 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 40
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 40
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45
500 bbls lower creek	3 45
5,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35

PHILADELPHIA, August 30—Market firm; 1¢ L S to W, 35c; S W 26c; crude 16½c.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market is still active and quiet at $3 30@3 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 30.—Market firm and quiet at $3 30@3 35.

ROUSEVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet but firm—offering $3 40; asking $3 45.

[Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, August 30—Market firm at $4 30@4 45; sales made at that price.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Spot 24c; September, 25½c; October to December, 25c; crude 15½c. Market firm.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Refined 26¼@27c; crude 13½c. Market firm.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market very firm; no sales, but $3 30 is bid.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet with a firmer feeling; sales 4,000 bbls at $3 15@3 25, the small lots.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H W C Tweedle	70	Jeff A Bates	138
Fisher Bros	146	Penn Oil Works	98
Fisher Bros	142	Tack Bros	148
W L Goodwin	223	Warden & King	141
Fogg Works	148	Tack Bros	148
Jeff A Bates	148	Tack Bros	148
Lockhart, Frew & Co	1,184	G Buchanan	94
Total			4,289

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

S A Hull to H W C Tweedle, 70 bbls crude oil; O C & A V R R to Penn Oil Works, 94 do do; D B Heron to S A Bates, 148 do do; O S Goodrich to Tack Bros, 148 do do; D Duncan to Penfield, Works, 148 do do; L W Young to Fisher Bros 822 do do; J M Gillespie to Warden & King, 441 do do; O S Goodrich to Tack Bros, 148 do do; Thos Hackett to Tack Bros, 148 do do; J L Sackett to E Litzenberg, 72 do do; Gesaton & Sons to Fogg Works, 292 do do; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, F & Co, 1,184 do do; P & R to to Jas Williamson, 148 do do; G Buchanan, 94 do do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. N. P. R. and P. R. R.

McKelvy Bros, 326 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 299 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 105 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 260 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 148 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day ..... 1,148 bbls.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 34 sks wool; 2 baskets eggs, 1 chest, 2 bbls whiskey; Wm Welsh & Co, 45 sks corn; Vansyckle & Shepard, 1 bbl eggs, 2 sks rags, ½ bbl butter; J P Ryan, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter; W H Hoffman, 1 bbl butter; A Phillips, 2 kegs butter, 6 sks eggs, 1 Fouts, 16 head hogs; A L Jones & Son, 7 bales hay; Pittsburgh Coal Co, 4 bbls beef; Wm Bell, 1 bbl beef; J H Smith, 42 head sheep; J S Dilworth, 20 bbls flour; J Porterfield & Co, 2 bbls crackers; McCullough & Co, 21 sks rags; Owner, 7 bale hay; Hall & Speer, 1 plow; H H Conway & Co, 50 sks feed; Steamboat J Hanna, 83 wheel arms.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—McCracken, Galbreath & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 4 bxs butter, 1 coop chickens; Wm McElroy & Co, 15 bbls barley, 107 bags old wheat, 6 sks do new; Jas Barnes, 2 bbls oil; Hitchcock, McCrery & Co, 11 sks wheat; J P Smith, 2 pkgs; R M Clark, lot sundries.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¼@116¾.

NEW YORK, August 30—P. M.

DULLNESS IN WALL STREET.

In Wall street business was quiet in the main, although in some departments there was a little more movement than for some time past. In the Gold Room dullness was the great feature. On the Stock Exchange there was a little spirit of activity at one time, but the improvement was nearly lost at the close and the market dull again.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange is in increased business at a decline. The Canadian banks are drawing freely on London, and one sold £200 on sterling at 109¾ for 60 days' bills, and 110¼ for sight. The Canadian banks have large balances in London, where money is worth only 1@1½ ₱ cent. By drawing against these balances they can use their gold and currency here and make about ½ ₱ cent ₱ annum by lending them on time. Some stock brokers are borrowing exchange against collaterals, and selling the exchange in the open market, in preference to borrowing money on time.

MONEY.

Easy at 4@5 per cent. on call.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 116¾, touched 116¾ and closed at 116¾ @116¾. Carrying rates 2 per cent. to flat. Clearances $5,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 1867, 112¾@113; 1864, 111@111¼; 1865, 111¾@111¾; new, 109¾ @110; 1867, 109¾@110; 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 109@109¾; currencys, 111¾@111¾.

STATE BONDS

Nominal; Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 61¾; new 59.

STOCKS

Were very strong at morning, especially Lake Shore and closed quiet and steady. Canton 60; Cumberland 38; Western Union Telegraph 35¾; Quicksilver 43¾; Mariposa 13; Mariposa preferred 30; Boston 13; Wells-Fargo 112; American 40½; Union State 41½; Pacific Mail 38¼; New York Central 94¾; New York Central scrip 89¾; Erie 27; do preferred 46; Harlem 131½; do preferred 132; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 118; Michigan Southern 91¾; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh 105; Fort Wayne 94; do preferred 96; Rock Island 93¾; New Jersey Central 101¾; St. Paul 60; do preferred 76¾; Wabash 51; do preferred 78; Ft. Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 56; Michigan Central 118; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 33½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 117; Burlington and Quincy 140; Hartford and Erie 8¾.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $93,486,123; currency $12,423,831.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 30, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Less active, opening at $1 00¾ for old, and $1 00¾ for new No 2; this afternoon unsettled and dull at 99¾c for old; $1 03@$1 09 for new, seller September; $1 01 for No 2.

CORN—Quiet and 2@3c lower, closing at 41¼@ 42c for No 2; this afternoon inactive at 41¼@41½c.

OATS—Quiet and lower, closing at 32@32½c for regular.

RYE—Quiet and lower, closing at 67¼@68c for No 2.

BARLEY—Less active and 2@3c lower, closing at $1 06@1 07 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork, $30 00@ 30 25 for mess; $24 00@24 50 for prime mess. Lard, 16¼@16½c for prime steam. Meats—Shoulders, 13½@ 13¾c; short ribs, 16½@16¾c; short clear, 17@17¼c. Whisky lower, sales 220 bbls at 93@93½c, closing at the latter rate.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 57,000 bush; oats, 37,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 15,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bush; oats, 15,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Tobacco stiff on bright, but dull on dark. Oats quiet at 37@37½c for No 2. Hemp firm and unchanged. Bagging steady at 20c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1 08@1 09; No 3 do, $1 01@1 02. Corn—No 2 mixed, 41½@42c. Rye dull; sales 500 bush at 71c. Barley—No 2 spring, 90c; No 3 do, 85c. Provisions—Pork dull at $30 00@30 50. Bacon—Shoulders in a small way at 13½@13¾c; clear rib, 16½@16¾c; clear, 16¾@ 16¾c. Lard dull and nominal at 15½@16c. Cattle—Receipts and shipments light and unchanged. Hogs in good demand at 5¾@6c.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Flour very flat; superfine $4 50@5 00; western extra $5 50@6 00; Pennsylvania extra $6 00@6 50; Ohio extra $6 50@7 00; very choice quotations barely maintained; new western extra $6 00@6 50; Pennsylvania do $6 50@7 00; Ohio do $7 00@8 00. Corn dull; mixed western 80@90. Oats dull; new 40@45c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions nominal at 16½@17c. Petroleum unsettled; crude 15½c; refined 25½c. Whiskey quiet; western iron wood 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—Flour steady and in fair demand; western extra $5 50@6 00; family $6 25@7 25. Wheat steady; western red and amber $1 05@1 10; Pennsylvania do $1 10@1 15; white western 85@90c. Oats 42@46c. Rye 80@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92½@93c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 30.—Bagging active; hemp 25c; flax 30c; jute 13c; cloth dull; bagging 18c. Rope active; extra family, $9 50. Grain dull; wheat $1 20@ 1 30 c. to bge; new $1 00@1 10. Corn 50@52c for white; prices weak; mess pork $29. Bacon 14½@17½@ 18½c; land 16½c. Hams, sugar cured, 20@23c. Whisky raw dull at 90@91c. Sales of Tobacco 118 hhds at $4 00@5 50 for trade. Receipts, 1,000 hhds; 750 for common to good logs; $7@11 00 for low to good leaf; 11 50@14 for fancy.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 30.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; amber Michigan, fresh, $1 21. Illinois $1 20@ 1 21. No 2 red winter, $1 20@1 21. Corn dull; No 2 do fresh $1 23; No 3 do, $1 16 white Michigan regular $1 23; No 3 mixed, 1 20@1 21. Oats dull and lower; No 1 white 37½c; yellow 36c. Oats unchanged and active; No 2, 40c; Michigan, 42c. Freights unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Dry Goods Market.—The trade is quite active, and prices rule steady and firm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Cotton firm; sales of 850 bales; receipts 93 bales; exports 4,879 bales; stock 21,750 bales.

HOPS.

The Watertown (Wis.) *Democrat* says: "Loads of hop pickers are daily passing through the city on their way to the hop-growing regions northwest of us. They are mostly bright, happy girls, full of fun and vivacity." The Kilbourn City *Mirror* of the 25th says:

"The picking of hops commenced in about ten or twelve yards on the 22d, and, from all we can learn, there is not two out of the lot that will produce a hop sufficiently ripe to pass for a choice article when pressed and put together. The first picking of new hops was brought in on the 22d, from picking commenced on the 18th. The quality was so poor and the strength so light that it was refused by all parties, and the owner carried it home. It is possible that there are a few hops in some yards that are sufficiently ripe to be fit for market, but such a bale of fully ripe hops cannot be picked at this time, that will pass for prime choice. The weather, for the last few days, has been rainy, not and sultry, and favorable to the production of lice and mould, when is undoubtedly hurrying the picking in many yards. Three years ago hops raised in Wisconsin were pronounced the finest flavored and strongest hop raised in this country, and perhaps in the world. This year the promise is equally as good. The fruit is large and full flavored, and, if allowed to mature, will be of a superior quality, and we earnestly entreat growers who have not commenced picking to let them mature, and run the risk of blight, mould and no dider. It costs as much to pick a poor hop as a good one. Prime hops will probably bring 5 to 20 cents per pound; poor hops little or nothing. A week hence will be sufficiently soon for picking the earliest yards, and we are pleased to learn that a majority of our growers will not commence picking until about the 1st of September. The first sale of hops, the Palmer yielding, was sold in New York at 40 cents, Emmet Wells quoted at 30@32 cents. Next week we hope to be able to report the sale of new hops in the Milwaukee market. A bale of hops picked on the 23d was sold to Hanford & Co. yesterday for 45 cents per pound. The color was good, but they lacked strength."

IRON ORE,

RAILROAD IRON,

"IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnaces and Forges. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c., Clamp and spads. For sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCRERRY & CO.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

BOSTON, 9.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, August 30, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Argosy at 8 A. M. and Fleetwood at 9 P. M. River stations all clear and pleasant.

H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack
Elizabeth	Monongahela.
Chiefalih	Phillips
W. F. Curtis	Harlan
Trader	Reno

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack
Elizabeth	Monongahela.
Chiefalih	Phillips
Belle	J. P. Smith

MONONGAHELA—Three feet ten inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet ten inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the upper landing appeared active. Freights plenty.

THE Kanawha river at Charleston rose six feet.

THE steamer Wauanita, Capt. Reese, is loading at Portland for New Orleans.

THE towboat Collier, Capt. James Sheridan, passed Cairo on Saturday *en route* for St. Louis.

THE steamer Belle, Capt. Smith, has changed her regular route to Brownsville to 4 P. M., commencing on the 1st of September.

THE light draught packet Trader, Capt. Reno, is announced for Wheeling and intermediate ports this day at 12 M. Shippers will oblige by attending.

COAL boats are lying three abreast for seven miles along the banks of the river at Jeffersonville awaiting an op

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drugs—McClarran & McKennan.
Proposals—R. H. Latrobe.
Flax Seed Oil Mill at Auction—A. Leggate.
Pine Lumber for Sale—Jos. Carroll & Bro.
Barbec Wanted—5½ Tenth street.
Wall Paper and Book Store for Sale—A. W.
Situation Wanted—Experience.
Pass Book Lost—Deputy Mayor Cartwright.
Business Notice—Robert P. Nevin.
New Fall Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Furnace Property for Sale—Abraham Myers.
Situation Wanted—D. R.
Drug Store for Sale—R. E. Sellers & Co.
Young Ladies' Classical Institute—Begins Sept. 12.
Pittsburgh Female College—Begins September 6.
Willard School—Begins September 5th.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Masonic Hall—MacEvoy's Hibernicon.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
Enterprise Insurance Co.—Geo. W. Dean.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Rowand.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Richmond Prints—Richmond Manufacturing Co.
Iron-clad Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.

Meterological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meterological observations made Tuesday, August 29th:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	64°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M.	77°	12 M.	29 5-10
6 P. M.	77°	6 P. M.	29 5-10

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 67°.
Baltimore—Cloudy ther. 72°.
Cincinnati—Clear; ther. 68°.
Detroit—Clear; N. W.; ther. 69°.
Cleveland—Clear; N. W.; ther. 66°.
Louisville—Clear; S. W.; ther. 75°.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 62°.
St. Louis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 71°.
Little Rock—Clear; N. E.; ther. 70°.
New Orleans—Clear; N. W.; ther. 64.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 68°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Belford, Mrs. Julia R., 130 West Houston street, New York.....3

THE place for a good boot or shoe is at W. T. Wiley's shoe house, 63 Fifth avenue. MWS

THE largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes at Wiley's Diamond Front shoe house, 63 Fifth avenue. MWS

Cents.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—The Recorder yesterday received the Commission of Charles R. Wolfarnsaam, as Notary Public for the county of Allegheny.

REWARD.—As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, fifty dollars reward is offered for the return to Deputy Mayor Cartwright, or to this office, of a pocket book containing $120, lost on the evening of the 26th inst.

CANTATA SOCIETY.—The Cantata Society met on Monday evening, at the call of the Committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, September 2d, at which time the Committee will report for the action of the society.

MEXICAN VETERANS.—We understand that the few remaining Mexican soldiers will shortly hold a meeting for the purpose of securing a concert of action in regard to certain claims they have against the Government for services tendered in the campaign. We are not advised of the nature of the claims, nor the course which the Mexican veterans will pursue to attain their ends, but if their case needs representative in Congress, we should say, would be a proper person to take the matter in hand, he having served with the boys in Mexico, and if there is justice in their claims he would, doubtless, feel interested in seeing his old comrades securing it.

The Soldiers' Orphan School.

The orphans will return to their respective schools, Thursday, September first. The Philipsburg school will open with an increased number of orphans, and some new teachers. Mr. Thompson, who has had charge of the school room, retires, and another competent and experienced teacher succeeds him. In the examination of this school, at the close of the year, by the State officers, showed the most encouraging progress in education, industry and deportment. We visited this school and found the buildings, furniture and all the appurtenances equal to our first class boarding schools. In working up these schools to their present condition, on the limited appropriation for each child, made by the State, the Superintendent and the Principals deserve great credit. Professor W. G. Taylor is a man of large means, and spares neither money, labor nor time in making this school second to none in the State; it is his life work.

The physical condition of the children in this school is most remarkable. The children soon become healthy after entering, and they have never had a serious accident or sickness and not a single death in four and a half years, out of three hundred and fifty children.

It will richly repay a visit to go and examine the buildings, &c., and see the children. Also Professor Taylor is cheerful in receiving visitors and showing them around, and will give them all information and most cordial in asking you to eat. Persons need to see in order to appreciate this great work.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Three Men Killed by Lightning at Freeport.

The storm of Monday afternoon, which was very severe in this vicinity, burst with unusual violence upon that village, in Armstrong county, thirty miles above this city. The lightning was terrific, and one bolt struck and killed three men, and stunned two others, in a graveyard near the village. The sad facts are thus reported:

Monday at noon a young man, the son of Mr. Goering, of Freeport, died, and his body lay in his father's house awaiting burial. In the afternoon, Mr. Goering, accompanied by three sons and Wm. Hines, the sexton, went, about four o'clock, to the cemetery on the hillside, back of Town, to select a site for the grave of the dead man. While they were there the storm came upon them in all its force. Louis Goering, one of the sons, broth rs, and Wm. Hines stood together under one umbrella, and Jacob Goering stood by himself under another; the father and the third brother stood together without any. A flash of lightning and a deafening crash of thunder came simultaneously, and did such sad and terrible work as is rarely recorded. Louis and Jacob Goering and William Hines were instantly killed, and the father and his remaining son were severely shocked. It is believed that the metal frames on the umbrella tops attracted the lightning which killed the unfortunate holders. Thus, in one day, three brothers were taken away by death, and another family was made desolate by the sudden taking of its husband and father. Louis Goering leaves a wife and three children, as does also William Hines. Jacob Goering was unmarried. The families and friends of the unfortunate men are nearly frantic with grief, and the whole community is excited to the utmost. The bereaved friends have the warmest sympathy of all.

THE TEACHERS' WORK.

Second Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute—Lectures, Readings, Etc.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Institute re-assembled at nine and half o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

The amendment to the Constitution offered on Monday by Mr. Burtt, in regard to the amount of assessment, was then put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

A lecture was then delivered by L. H Eaton on "Practical Suggestions to Young Teachers," and was handled in a very able manner. After the delivery of the lecture, the subject was discussed by Messrs. Burtt, Sackett, Munro and Dean.

"My Country, 'tis of Thee" was then sung, after which roll was called.

Prof. Dean now delivered an interesting and valuable lecture on "Arithmetic."

Mrs. Randall then favored the audience with two selections, entitled "Darling under Difficulties" and "Pity Britton," which were exceedingly well rendered.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association convened at two o'clock, and the exercises were opened by the singing of "Tis Education's Potent Arm."

Mr. L. L. Harrison then delivered a lecture on "Geography." The lecture evinced much thought and a thorough acquaintance with the subject. The discussion of the subject was postponed until this morning.

Prof. G. L. Eberhardt, of Kittanning, next read a selection, entitled "Rover and I."

Prof. Charles Townsend then delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on "Civil Government." He said that civil government is regarded generally as dry and uninteresting. The reason of this is that teachers generally are not acquainted with this subject. If they had ever made it a study, and were themselves familiar with the subject, they would take a greater interest in teaching it, than in almost any other branch of study. The excuse given for their neglect is that the children under their care are too young to understand the principles of civil government, but this subject, the speaker said, could be taught successfully to pupils at a very early age, and no more important subject could be taught. The lecturer then proceeded at considerable length to show how this subject could be successfully taught, and made quite interesting to the pupils. He would show the pupil that the present system of two Houses, as checks one upon the other was so much better than the confederation which had but one. Also that during the revolution and until the adoption of the Constitution, there was no President of the United States. That under the Confederation, all States were equal, each State having as many representatives and the same powers. The speaker closed by classifying the different branches of civil government, and explaining each branch.

A recitation on reading, conducted by Mrs. Randall, next followed, after which the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening exercises were opened with singing by the Allegheny Quartette Club, who sang "Truth, Hope and Love."

Prof. John H. Crumb was then introduced, and delivered a lecture on the "Value of Classical Training."

After the delivery of the lecture, "Music in the Air" was sung by the Allegheny Quartette Club.

A discussion on the lecture then ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. Burtt, Harrison and Rogers.

Mrs. Randall then favored the audience with two selections, "Little Benny" and "The Batchelor's Story," which were read in a very pleasing manner.

Institute then adjourned until this morning.

Public Amusements.

MASONIC HALL.—Mr. MacEvoy will unroll the canvas of the Hibernicon for the last time in this city this evening. Those who miss seeing it will have cause for regret.

VARIETIES THEATER.—An attractive programme will be offered to the patrons of the Varieties this evening.

THE "RING" CONVENTIONS

A TICKET NOMINATED.

Gen. Negley Renominated for Congress in the Twenty-Second District—James L. Graham Suggested for the Twenty-third Congressional District—George H. Anderson for State Senate—For Assembly, Miles S. Humphreys, John H. Kerr, D. N. White, James Taylor, John S. Robb, and Henry Warner—Prothonotary, Joseph Ross—Commissioner, John A. Scott—Coroner, J. G. West—Jury Commissioner—Capt. John Young, Jr.,—Poor Director—James Varner—The Crawford County System—The Resolutions, &c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of a call issued some time since Legislative and County Conventions were held at the Court House yesterday. There was a large attendance, the different districts being pretty fully represented, and the proceedings at times were of a rather exciting character.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-Second District.

The delegates from that portion of the county forming the Twenty-second Congressional District met in the District Court Room, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said district.

The Convention was called to order by Geo. Wilson, Esq., who announced that by authority of the County Executive Committee he invited the delegates of the district to take seats in the Convention.

The delegates having taken seats, a temporary organization was effected by the selection of the following officers: Secretaries—Messrs. Josiah Cohen, B. B. Cornish, C. L. Magee, R. J. Richardson, H. C. Mackrell and Wm. Clark.

After calling over the list of districts and receiving credentials, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of H. W. Oliver, Jr., as President, and making the temporary Secretaries permanent officers.

Mr. Oliver, when taking the chair, briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and said he hoped he would be able to discharge the duties of the position in such a manner as to facilitate the business before that body.

The chair announced that there was a full representation from the several districts.

THE NOMINATION.

Mr. McKelvey moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 22d district, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Evan Jones moved that Gen. James S. Negley be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. John Fawn seconded the motion.—Major William Frew.

The Chair—We cannot put the motion to nominate by acclamation unless the name of Major Frew is withdrawn. Will the gentleman who nominated Major Frew withdraw, or does he insist?

Mr. Fawn—I insist.

Mr. Mazee, one of the Secretaries—Of course he does. He was a delegate in the Reform Convention.

The Chair decided that the nomination of Major Frew was not in order, and that the motion to nominate by acclamation was before the house.

Mr. Jones, I wish you would take the sense of the Convention upon this matter. I think there will not be a dissenting vote. I think General James S. Negley should be nominated by acclamation in return for the work he has done for this district.

The question was then put on the motion to nominate General Negley by acclamation, and carried. The Chair announced the result of "put him out."

Mr. Kennedy Dilworth moved that a committee be appointed to inform General Negley of his nomination. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Jerome Mee, Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Josiah Cohen, Thos. Steel and Wm. Kennedy.

The committee retired, and during their absence the Chair announced that secretaries had received from conventions just held in the two precincts there were contests, which would be determined by the Legislative Convention.

At this point the committee appointed to wait on General Negley returned with the gentleman, who was escorted to the stand and delivered the following speech.

GEN. NEGLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I present myself agreeable to usage and your kind invitation, to formally acknowledge the distinguished honor you have so generously conferred upon me, and to express to you my constituency the profound obligation I feel for the renewed assurance of their confidence and respect.

Appreciating as I do the high character of my constituents and the vast interests at present, I shall continue the performance of my official duties with fidelity and promptness, exemplifying my legislative motto, by the earnest defence of the cause of American industry. The question of protection is a topic with me of unabated and ever urgent interest. [Applause.]

I regret exceedingly that it has been our policy to keep a running account with Europe for foreign manufactures requiring one hundred millions of our securities annually to pay the adverse balance.

I will not, however, pass the limits of your patience by asking your attention to the work of the distinguished Congress. I cannot forbear observing that during the successful administration of General Grant, more than half the public debt has been paid off, $80,000,000 of war taxes repealed, $50,000,000 of the tariff reduced on tea and coffee, and the nec-essaries of life, a thousand other reforms effected in the next three years.

A Funding bill proposing a low rate of interest, is passed, currency appreciated from 40 to 92 per cent.

An increase of $32,000,000 of revenues in six-teen months by honest collections and faithful management. The Southern States lately in rebellion represented in the National Legislature, business of the nation steady, reliant, onward and progressive. The country is being threaded with railroads, and everywhere is the evidence of commercial power and social development.

All this has been done without the agency of the Democratic party in opposition to the Republican party, for the records of Congress show that the Democratic party in solid phalanx voted against the measures which have contributed to the happiness and welfare of our people.

Gentlemen, it is a source of grateful pride to know that I am indebted to you for my nomination, without soliciting a delegate or a delegate, or selecting a single delegate in this Convention. Contrary to the slanders which have been circulated—I have carefully avoided an expression of opinion or intimated to the choice of candidates for any of the county officers.

Again, gentlemen of the Twenty-second Legislative Convention, I thank you for this expression of your confidence in the past, and this indorsement of my action as your servant in the past.

Mr. Cohen then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course of Hon. James S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, merits our hearty approval, not only in his vigorous and effective services rendered to the Union, but also in the faithful discharge of his duties in the councils of the nation, at all times to his duties as a Representative.

Mr. Mackrell moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention.

Adjourned.

Twenty-third District.

The delegates from that portion of Allegheny county embraced in the Twenty-third Congressional District, assembled in the new Quarter Session Court room at a quarter past ten A. M., for the purpose of designating their choice of a candidate for Congress in said district.

The Convention was called to order by James W. Murray, Esq., who stated that it was first in order to nominate Secretaries, upon which the following gentlemen were chosen: A. Patterson, H. H. Long, John Kennedy, and Dr. C. W. Redlich.

The list of districts was then called over, and the credentials of delegates presented.

The Convention next proceeded to choose permanent officers, George H. Holtzman, Esq., was chosen permanent President, and the temporary Secretaries were made permanent Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Credentials: D. L. Smith, H. Newsham and R. H. T. Call.

Mr. John Ross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas M. Marshall, Stephen H. Geyer and John Hunter be declared the Conferees from Allegheny county, from the Twenty-third Congressional District, and that they be instructed to present in Conference the name of Hon. James L. Graham as the choice of Allegheny county for that district, and that the position of Congressman from the Twenty-third Congressional District.

Mr. F. Riddle asked if this was the usual mode of procedure.

Mr. Nesmith, of Fawn township, said it would be better to take a vote on the question of selecting conferees by marking, and he would therefore make a motion to that effect, as an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross said the object of his resolution was to expedite matters, and he thought if there was no opposition to Mr. Graham the matter should be disposed of at once.

Mr. Marshall said he did not ask the position of a Conferee if it was not the wish of the Convention. He thought, however, that the Convention could decide the matter by a vote, and he moved the vote be taken viva voce.

Mr. Nesmith—I am from the backwoods and am not familiar with parliamentary usage, but I think the amendment should be submitted to this body, before any other motion is entertained. But I am from that obscure township, called Fawn, and don't know much about these matters.

Mr. Marshall withd rew his motion and after some further discussion the amendment also was withdrawn.

The resolution was then passed and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At the conclusion of the labors of the Congressional Convention, all the delegates assembled in the District Court room, and were called to order by Colonel T. M. Bayne, who stated that the County Executive Committee had assigned him to that duty. After stating the purpose for which the Convention had been called, viz: the nomination of candidates for Assembly—he said that the rosters of the two Congressional Conventions would be compared, and a complete list of delegates made out therefrom.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed Secretaries: John Ross, R. J. Richardson, C. L. Magee, Henry Baum, William Clark and others.

After comparing and arranging the lists, the Secretaries announced the following

LIST OF DELEGATES.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—J. Cohen, C. B. Wyal.
Second Ward—Thos. Steel, T. P. Huston.
Third Ward—R. W. Mackey, John Grip.
Fourth Ward—Dr. N. M. Dondo, W. G. McClure.
Fifth Ward—W. J. White, T. H. Hunter.
Sixth Ward—John Richardson, Ed. Perry.
Seventh Ward—Charles Jeremy, Jas. Boinebrake.
Eighth Ward—Samuel Killgore, G. B. Chalmers.
Ninth Ward—R. J. Richardson, Jas. Boyd.
Tenth Ward—W. J. Friday, W. F. Jones.
Eleventh Ward—W. B. Hays, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Jr.
Twelfth Ward—H. C. Mackrell, Robert Herron, Wm. Cark, J. E. McKelvey.
Thirteenth Ward—James Cassidy, Thomas B. Cluly.
Fourteenth Ward—Evan Jones, C. L. Magee, Fifteenth Ward—S. J. Walnright, Wm. McKim.
Sixteenth Ward—J. B. Geyser, J. W. Over.
Seventeenth Ward—Wm. Livingston, A. D. Anderson.
Eighteenth Ward—John Herron, G. T. Kirkpatrick.
Nineteenth Ward—John N. Berlin, John H. Stewart.
Twentieth Ward—H. S. Baum, R. McClarren.
Twenty-first Ward—A. Woolsinger, R. Thompson.
Twenty-second Ward—Jos. Dilworth, John B. Sneathan.
Twenty-third Ward—J. B. Palmer, Wm. J. Lewis.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—H. M. Long, John Ross.
Second Ward—W. H. Alexander, F. Riddle.
Third Ward—First precinct—D. D. Smith, H. Tyler. Second precinct—G. Sanlons, John Ross.
Fourth Ward—First precinct—Hugh McNeil, S. Lindsey, Jr. Second precinct—P. Walker, A. J. Ehrs.
Fifth Ward—John Heath, Alex. Patterson.
Sixth Ward—Wm. F. Trimble, Wm. H. Grenett.
Seventh ward—Jos. Deerstein, Eetus Renter.
Eighth Ward—Henry D. Nesmith, G. Rotreeth.
Borough of Elizabeth—John Walker, Wm. Daugherty.
Borough of West Pittsburgh—L. Arren, J. V. Anth.
Borough of Monongahela—G. W. Pope, Thos. Reather.
Forough of Braddock—A. Dempster, Wm. J. Robinsen.
Borough of Sewickley—S. Sarver, John Marks.
Borough of Birmingham, first precinct—C. Evans, J. Phillips.
Borough of Birmingham, second precinct—J. Adams, J. Hoover.
Borough of East Birmingham, first precinct—Leonard Haen, H. Gehrling.
Borough of East Birmingham, second precinct—J. Jones, M. Church.
Borough of Mt. Washington—Jacob Loffel, S. Boggs.
Borough of Sharpsburg—Charles Jones, Wm. Coyle.
Borough of McKeesport—W. E. Harrison, D. Morris.
Borough of South Pittsburgh—H. B. Miller, W. Cherrington.
Borough of West Elizabeth—J. B. McGrew, J. O. Percival.
Borough of Ormsby—George Gyer, Wm. Furgeson.
Borough of Tarentum—R. J. McCall, John Kennedy.
Borough of Temperanceville—J. W. Ballentine, Adam Weaver.
Borough of Bellevue—William Roseburgh, William F. Johnston.
Borough of Union—John Pedder, Jonathan Thompson.
Borough of Etna—R. H Jones, Peter Klingensmith.
KilBuck Township—W. Robinson, A. G. Oby.
Leesdale Township—R. P. Nevin, James Stoner.
Borough of Allentown—J. W. Pollock, J. F. Grimes.

TOWN-HIPS.

Plum—H. W. Hastings, A. W. Math.
Penn—Jas. Huey, A. Latham.
Elizabeth—First precinct, S. Scott, S. Kerr. Second precinct, Wm Owens, G. H. Tower.
Third precinct, Wm. Douglass, D. Hanklin.
Fourth precinct, Frank Patterson, J. H. McCaslin.
Mifflin—John C. Risher, John A. Stone.
Robinson—First precinct, R. Ernst, J. Anderson. Second precinct, J. R. Verner, J. M. Edmondson.
Moon—W. H. Guy, Hugh Shrodes.
Franklin—J. B. Hazlett, A. McD. Rosenattle.
Baldwin—First precinct, J. W. Redman, W. H. Hall. Second precinct, Thomas Briggs, H. Johnson.
Reserve—First precinct, S. H. Holland, J. Knight.
Ross—Second Precinct—W. Ray, D. Highland.
McCandless—Jas. Wallace, J. Galton.
East Deer—Col. Bethune, Levi Kenty.
Upper St. Clair—J. G. Murray, W. Gilfillen.
North Fayette—Jas. Wilson, John Kelso.
Neville—Isaac Whittaker, Geo. Green.
Shaler—First precinct—T. K. Sample, J. Aylwyle. Second Precinct—R. H. Miller, J. Shaw, Jr.
Fawn—Wm. Nesbit, Jas. Lee.
Wilkins—J. C. Paul, B. F. Shafer.
Upper St. Clair—Alfred Harris, A. Reed.
South Versailles—First Precinct—R. B. Cornish, B. Wilson. Second Precinct—James M. Love, J. Parkins.
Jefferson—Denny O'Neil, Wm. Welter.
Charleroi—Jas. Darling, W. Sanks.
Findley—A. R. Boyle, John Kevan.
Mifflin—Harry Wilson, Frank Reserve—W. Day, J. Beckert.
Snowden—George Chesman, Harry Wadsworth.
Pine—A. Kelley, Thomas Graham.
West Deer—Robert Herron, Allen Aber.
Indiana—A. Quintell, Wm. Shaw.
Versailles—First Precinct—Jake Hill, R. S. Balkridge. Second Precinct—David Shaw, G. W. Riddle.
Jefferson—Wm. Elliott, A. D. Foster.
Charltiets—Walter Ferguson, James McGunnigle.
Findley—John Gould, D. W. Wilson.
Ohio—J. C. Morrow, John M Stevens.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple, Jacob Matos.
Snowden—J. D. King, W. S. McClure.
Pine—H. R. Engles, Wm. Reynolds.
West Deer—John McClelland, Geo. McGill.
Indiana—John Frederkl, A. M. Stoner.
Lower St. Clair—Louis Fritz, Louis Knetch.
South—Fayette—Wm. A. Herriott, W. H. McEwen.
Sewickley—W. R. Hamilton, D. Wilkins Jr.
Crescent—Wm. McClintock, John Hamilton.
McClure—Chas. H. Hartman, James Murdock.
Richland—James McKelvy, Wm. Dickey.
Union—James R. Holmes, Martin Gray.
Hampton—John Walter, Wm. McKee.
Scott, First Precinct—R. H. Fife, R. R. McDowell. Second Precinct—James Martin, J. Fulton.
Marshall—George Neely, Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—H. H. Whitehill, John Miller.
Lincoln—Wm. Caughey, John Patterson.
Forward—S. J. King, Isaac Wall.
Stowe—John A. McKee, John Caughey.
Leet—Samuel Neely, Geo. W. Murphy.
Kennedy—Archibald Pilow, Benjamin Bunnell.
James Patterson, E. B. Thomas, W. A. Shaw, and George Neely.

The delegates having been announced, the Chair announced that the next business in order was the selection of Secretaries.

Mr. Purviance then stated that the Secretaries had completed the list of delegates, the same was correct, and the next business in order would be the election of a permanent President.

Several delegates nominated Dr. W. J. Gilmore, and on motion more James McIrtier, Esq., of Allegheny City.

On motion, the nominations closed.

A VOICE—Vote viva voce.

The President—How shall the election be held?

Several Delegates—Viva voce.

A motion to that effect was made by Mr. John Snodgrass, and it was carried, though some opposition was manifested.

The Secretaries then called over the list, the delegates from each district calling out the name of their candidate, and at the close the result of the vote was announced as follows:

Gilmore.....72
McIlvar.....71

Mr. Purviance announced the result of the election, and conducted Mr. McIlvaine to the chair. The gentleman took the stand and made the following speech:

SPEECH OF MR. M'ILVAINE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor conferred in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention, and, as it is my first ex-pi-rience in the political line, I shall rely upon the members for hearty co-operation and assistance for success. I take it that we are met here to-day to nominate men, and not principles, for honesty, integrity, and personal capacity, as well as the principles that are dominant at the day. We are expected and should nominate good men to fill our offices, and to take it that we are met here to-day to act for ourselves, and not to accept for what other conventions may have done. The Convention will be responsible for its action. It strikes me whatever is wrong will have to be graded, and will be remedied inside the party. Going outside of the party organization is a suspension of action to the party. Applause. If we make any mistakes we have the power and the courage and the manliness to rectify them. Applause, and three cheers for the speaker.]

Mr. Purviance announced that the first business in order would be the election of permanent Secretaries.

A delegate moved that the gentlemen who acted as Secretaries during the day be elected the permanent Secretaries of the Convention. The motion was carried.

Messrs. Mazee and Gilmore were nominated and elected Vice President by acclamation.

OUTSIDERS INVITED OUT.

Mr. H. F. Eggers, of Allegheny City, moved that the floor be cleared of all but delegates and reporters; there was a large number of outsiders present.

The President—I take it that there is no necessity for a motion of the kind. It will appear obvious to those who are not delegates, as a matter of courtesy, to withdraw. It is necessary for them to retire without orders.

A delegate—Outsiders did not evince any inclination to "move," so the President deemed it advisable to put the motion before the house, to give it strength." The motion was carried, of course.

The President—Now, gentlemen, you must take the *hint* and go out. [Laughter]. The President has full confidence that this resolution that so far as was in his power, he would endeavor to keep order. He then

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

A delegate—I now move we adjourn until half past one o'clock.

Other delegates cried, "two o'clock," "we don't want to adjourn," &c., were heard, when the gentleman offering the motion withdrew it, and moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of officers.

A delegate—A Committee on resolutions ought to be appointed.

The President—There is time enough for that.

AFRAID OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. John Snodgrass—I am opposed to the Convention making any nominations, if it intends to adjourn immediately thereafter, because it gives the opportunity for delegates to resort to "log rolling," and other kinds of trickery," which we are not prepared to meet.

A delegate (sotto voce) I have a log within I can roll, and we will have it rolled in time after the nominations.

Mr. Snodgrass—I say, we are not prepared to make the nominations and then adjourn. After they have been made, we ought to consider the matter, so that we may be satisfied we are elected. Therefore, if we must adjourn, it ought to be done now.

The President announced that the vote was the question before the house, a delegate rose and moved to lay the motion to adjourn on the table.

The motion was not acted on at the same time with that and was withdrawn before the nominations.

Mr. Snodgrass—I say, we are not prepared to make the nominations and then adjourn. After they have been made, we ought to consider the matter, so that we may be satisfied we are elected. Therefore, if we must adjourn, it ought to be done now.

The President announced that the vote was the question before the house, a delegate rose and moved to lay the motion to adjourn on the table.

The motion was not acted on at the same time with that and was withdrawn before the nominations.

Mr. Marshall offered the following:

Resolved, That it is our judgment in the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State to hold the terms of Court in the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts, whose political principles are in harmony with the great party of the people now in the State and National governments.

The resolution was laid on the table.

MANNER OF NOMINATING AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After the letter had been read, Mr. T. P. Hunston moved that George H. Anderson be nominated as the candidate for Senator, by acclamation.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. Anderson came forward, in response to calls, and made a brief speech of thanks. He said: "I am not going to make a speech to-day. I have worked sufficiently deep to express my thanks for the confidence you have placed in me. I am on record in Harrisburg will be such as to satisfy the people of this district. To my political friends who have tendered me this nomination.

The Convention adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Marshall made a motion to the effect that whatever name should be lodged with the delegate to be permitted to vote for his absent colleague. The motion was carried.

The Chair then announced that if the Convention was ready it would be in order to vote on candidates for Assembly.

MR. MARSHALL SPEAKS.

Mr. Marshall—Before the vote is taken upon nominations, I desire as a citizen of the Liberal Republicans, to call the attention of the Convention to one aspect of the case. It is known that there are gentlemen nominated in this city to be elected to-day, who are not in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and who have been nominated to-day in our Convention. I would like to know whether they will abide the fortunes of the Republican party, and whether they will be true to the principles of the party that they represent? I am not going to say, so far as I am concerned, that I will not vote for any man who will not abide by the principles of the Republican party, but I desire to call the attention of the Convention to this aspect of the case. It is known that there are gentlemen nominated to-day in our Convention, who are not in sympathy with